

Bombay Guardian.

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VOL. I.]

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[No. 7.]

NOTICE.—The EDITORS of the BOMBAY GUARDIAN beg to request that all letters on business, such as orders for papers and advertisements, intimations of change of residence, and remittances of money, be addressed to the Publisher, Mr. A. DESLON, 21 Rampart Row, and those having reference to the News and Literary department of the paper, to the EDITORS officially, and not by name, at their office 21 Rampart Row.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

On WEDNESDAY evening at TRINITY CHAPEL, the usual SERVICE and LECTURE at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 o'clock.

On THURSDAY evening, at the AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, at 7 o'clock.

On THURSDAY evening at St. ANDREW'S KIRK, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 o'clock.

On the FIRST MONDAY of every month the UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS is held in the FREE CHURCH at 7 o'clock in the evening: the CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S Missionary Prayer-meeting at the BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM attached to the TRINITY CHAPEL at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S Missionary Prayer-meeting at Ambrosie at 7 o'clock a. m.

On the THIRD MONDAY of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 o'clock p. m.

Our Subscribers will, of course, allow us time to procure the journals published at the other presidencies, before they will expect us to exhibit to them the "Spirit of the Indian Press." We shall provide ourselves with the best journals without delay, and after a short time, there will be no deficiency in that important department of our journal.

We regret that we are still obliged to postpone matter in hand, which ought to have appeared in our columns at an earlier date.

STATE OF CENTRAL EUROPE.—By the last received papers from Europe, we learn that strong rumors are again revived of the intention of the allied despotic Powers of Europe to invade Piedmont, and suppress every form of liberty in that now constitutional Kingdom. The gigantic power of Austria, backed by her northern abettors in tyranny, has not been able to brook the noble line of conduct pursued by the King of Sardinia, in resisting her arrogant and bullying messages, nor the enlightened policy of the Parliament of Turin, in maintaining an attitude of uncompromising opposition towards the Pope. It appears, moreover, that the Chambers of Piedmont have recently voted the sum of 150,000 francs for the Italian refugees, the objects of the fiercest Austrian animosity. Austria, therefore, is bent upon the immolation of Sardinia. But at present she is unable to aim a direct blow against her victim, because Sardinia has recently concluded commercial treaties with England and France, from which Powers she would doubtless receive assistance in case of need. She must, therefore, endeavor to accomplish her object thro' Switzerland. And she has, accordingly, already remonstrated energetically at Berne, in consequence of the notoriety which the reports concerning the continued intrigues of the democratic propaganda in Switzerland have attained. Such is the colorable complaint which Austria has against Switzerland, but in reality it is Sardinia which mostly engrosses her vindictive intentions. The ministerial journals at Vienna are constant and loud in their condemnations of these two countries, stigmatizing them as the rendezvous, of the democratic revolutionists of Italy, and as having completely thrown themselves into their rebellious and conspiring hands. Whilst these are made the ostensible grounds of complaint, the real cause is a very different one. It is the well-known and devoted intentions of these two countries to adhere to constitutional forms of government;

the very existence of which threatens the continuance of despotism.

This united action against freedom abroad by no means diminishes the importance of the home crisis. The great questions in English politics are subjects with which foreign politicians have but little concern, when they do not concur to create a crisis which seems to have paralysed all the functions of legislation. But, says a leading English journal:—

"When, however, they held out a prospect of a change of Ministry, the despots of Russia, Austria, and Germany were alive to the importance of these great questions in English politics, as affording them the hope of such a Foreign Ministry as would be willing to allow them to pursue their narrow-minded policy without let or hindrance. In Berlin particularly, the German papers announce that the English crisis has created the most stirring interest; and without waiting to know officially the precise opinions entertained on the subject by the Government organs at St Petersburg and Vienna, we doubt not that the retirement of Lord Palmerston from office would be hailed with intense satisfaction by all illiberal minds. Hitherto these unchristian aspirations have been rebuked by disappointment, and long may it be before the growing spirit of freedom throughout Europe be cowed by the advent to power of an English Foreign Secretary, deaf to its call for countenance, and incapable of appreciating its dignity."

There appears to be no doubt that, unless some extraordinary occurrence does not turn up to prevent it, we may soon find in the heart of Europe a war of oppression and retrogression against liberty and advancement.

The following intelligence, in the midst of the dark prospects for the future, is interesting and promising:—

"From Berlin we learn that the observance of the Sabbath is attracting increased attention. A new order of the Minister of Commerce, directing the Post Office to be closed for four hours during the Sabbath—two in the morning and two in the afternoon—has just come into operation. Other and more extensive measures respecting the observance of the Sabbath are also said to be under consideration. The Upper Ecclesiastical Council of the Evangelical Church has just presented a long memorial to the King on the subject."

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—This noble institution has sent forth its first graduates to diffuse those blessings which it is its design to scatter with a liberal hand over this presidency. Eight young men, thoroughly furnished unto the practice of the healing art, have now entered upon this new career which has been opened up to them by the Government—a Government, we rejoice to say, which, with every revolving year, gives some new proof of its desire to bless and elevate this great country. These young men represent the Portuguese, Hindoo, and Parsee communities; thus furnishing most gratifying evidence at the very outset, that the Government, in opening up this new and noble career of usefulness and of advancement to the Natives, will be no respecter of persons.

The occasion of the presentation of the diplomas was an interesting and memorable one. The hall of the College was filled with the élite of the European and Native communities, who manifested the liveliest interest in the proceedings. The chair was occupied by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, who was supported by the Hon'ble Messrs. Willoughby and Blane. The proceedings were opened by an address from the very estimable Principal of the College—an address characterised by that soundness of judgment and sageness of counsel for which he is so justly distinguished. He dwelt upon the history, progress and design of the Institution; and his valedictory address to the graduates was instructive and impressive.

This address of the Principal was followed by the Report of the Examiner appointed by Government—the gentleman who occupies the very honorable position at the head both of the medical service and of the medical profession of this Presidency, Dr. McLennan. The Report was read by Dr. Stovell, the talented Secretary of the Board of Education. It detailed the course and mode of examination pursued by the Examiner and his assessors, Drs. Stovell, Watkins, and Campbell; and it showed that the examinations had been most comprehensive and searching. The diplomas were then presented to the young physicians by the Chief Justice, who, with his singular versatility of talent, followed this interesting ceremony by an eloquent speech, so comprehensive and suitable, that nothing seemed to be omitted which the occasion demanded. The proceedings were concluded by the Hon'ble Mr. Willoughby's proposing a vote of thanks to the Chief Justice for his conduct in the Chair, in a speech which gave the highest gratification to all present. Coming from one who occupies so prominent and influential a place in the Council, and considered as an expression of the views of Government, his words were regarded as worthy of being kept and pondered. The speech was, moreover, characterised by eminent good taste, impressive earnestness, and sound practical wisdom. Among the memorabilia of this interesting occasion, must be reckoned the presence of Mr. Leveson Gower, M. P.,—a coincidence peculiarly gratifying to the members of the College and to the public.

The occasion was regarded as a great triumph over all the difficulties which the Institution has encountered from its origin, and as full of promise for its future prosperity and success. It may justly be considered as forming an epoch in the history of Western India. And we trust that from year to year, graduates will go forth from the Institution, qualified not only to contend with the grim spectre of disease, to alleviate, baffle, or repel its assaults, but also to contribute largely to the general enlightenment and progress of their fellow countrymen. The noble science in which they have been educated is not, like the quackery or charlatanism which takes advantage of the prejudices or ignorance of a community, a match for Hudibras' religion:—

"A dark lantern of the spirit,
Which none see by but those who bear it."

But is pre-eminently calculated to liberalize and enlighten the public mind. It is fraught with substantial blessings to the human race. It was impressed upon the young physicians by each of the speakers, that the life of a good physician is one of intellectual toil and active beneficence. And if they zealously endeavour to act up to the counsels addressed to them on this subject, they can hardly fail to become ornaments and blessings in their generation. It was wisely impressed upon them, moreover, that medicine is a progressive science,—that it must ever exact contributions from every field of science, and every walk of art,—that its search after truth must ever be boundless, yielding, however, to the chastening influence of the inductive logic to curb its erratic tendencies. The human body is a machine of wonderful mechanism, and moved by forces the most subtle and powerful. It is also a chemical laboratory, in which matter is wrought into forms and combined into compounds, which defy the most elaborate processes of art to imitate. It is, moreover, endowed with a distinct vitality, which controls and harmonizes the principles of mechanics and chemistry in subserviency to its own uses. And, above all, it is the theatre of spiritual manifestations, which are dependent upon it for their healthy condition, and exert a controlling influence over all its functions. Thus it appears that man is subject to mechanical, chemical, vital, and spiritual laws. Hence a familiar acquaintance with all these laws of our being becomes a necessary qualification for the successful practice of the science of medicine. At least, it is only to the most gifted minds that we are to look for an enlargement of the boundaries of the science. We trust that many such will be found among the alumni of the Grant Medical College.

We congratulate the professors on the harvest which they are now beginning to reap. We congratulate the student on

the noble career upon which they have entered under such promising auspices. And we sincerely desire that the blessing of God may rest upon the Institution.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—We proceed with our remarks on the Report. We observe a very important subject broached in p. 18. Speaking of the great demand for English education in Bombay, the Board say:

"The time is approaching, we believe, when the aid of Government might be dispensed with in imparting what is strictly called primary instruction at the Presidency; for such is the eagerness for admission into English schools, that the amount of preparatory instruction required for that purpose would ensure its acquirement by private enterprise."

The principle here enunciated (if we mistake not, for the first time) is a most important one. The principle is that Government in their educational efforts should look at the parties already in the field, and when it is demonstrated that the supply furnished from other quarters is sufficient to meet the necessity, that Government should apply its resources to other and more destitute localities.

How is India to be educated is the momentous question which we doubt not many parties whose views as to practical measures are widely discordant, have yet equally at heart. What Government actually does—perhaps all that in present circumstances Government can do—is almost infinitesimally small compared with the exigency of the case. Cimberian darkness reigns over the wide-spread plains of India; the agricultural population especially, who form the great bulk of the nation, are scarcely visited, as the Agra Government has well remarked, by "a single ray of intellectual light." Now then is Government to frown upon the efforts made by all other parties to diffuse the blessings of education, and limit its sympathies to the few schools which it has itself established? Such a course is palpably unjust; such a course is palpably impolitic. Unjust, both to the parties who seek to instruct and the parties who need to be instructed; impolitic, inasmuch as even though we should admit that Government could one day of itself undertake the education of the masses, yet at all events the great work could be much more speedily accomplished by a friendly cooperation and understanding with the agencies already at work. In Mr. Willoughby's elaborate Minute this topic is adverted to, and the very pertinent inquiry is put: "Why, when the funds applicable for Educational purposes are so limited, should Government compete with private establishments, and regard them as rivals, instead of as co-agents, co-operating in the same good cause?" And Mr. Willoughby quotes both Mr. Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm as supporters of the same view. Sir John Malcolm's words are these: "The schools of the Missionary Societies, as well as those who are brought up privately, must, as before stated, have a right to stand for prizes at every public examination."

The Bombay Government then, it would appear has, theoretically, adhered to the principles of Elphinstone and Malcolm on this important point. Has the Board, however, done so? We presume not theoretically, and most unquestionably not practically. The Board have acted as if no educational bodies existed besides themselves. They have planted their schools in localities where flourishing schools already existed, and this while other localities remained entirely neglected. We do not attribute this to any feeling of hostility to other educational bodies,—it has perhaps arisen from pure forgetfulness—sheer oversight,—as doubtless did the original adoption and long retention of books inculcating "false morality and false science"; but it is blamable nevertheless. Meantime, the opposite principle is being acted on very decidedly in Ceylon, very decidedly in the North-West provinces, and to some extent in Madras: so that it was indeed high time for our Bombay Board to bethink themselves of the example set long ago by the honoured names of Elphinstone and Malcolm.

In these remarks we have been evolving some of the involved principles of the Board's proposal; but how far the Board may hold themselves committed to such things we know not. It is for them to take the initiative, and shew that they regard the schools of other bodies as auxiliaries, not opponents. We do not speak of Mission schools alone. There is a considerable

number of private English schools in Bombay of a thoroughly respectable character; and whenever Government will raise the fees of the Elphinstone Institution to the same point as at Calcutta and Madras, private education will receive a new and powerful impulse. We shall by and by shew that Government inflicts deep injury on all private schools; and we demand this at least in common justice, that their pupils as well as those of Missionary schools be as eligible for prizes as those educated in the Elphinstone Institution. Fix the branches of study in which candidates shall be examined; let there be a fair examination of all comers; and let rewards be disposed to those who best deserve them, not to men for being *alumni* of the Government College. It will come to this at last; but we presume the motto of the Board is the favorite one of Lord Eldon, *Sat cito si sat bene—soon enough, if well enough.* The *vis inertia* of the Board is marvellous. In the meantime we record a deliberate protest against the present system.

We welcome however the proposal of the Board above alluded to, as tending in the right direction. The Board are no longer to ignore the efforts of other educational bodies. Are we right in understanding the Board to mean that when any locality can be sufficiently educated without them, they will transfer their efforts elsewhere?

To pass to another point. Can the Board assign any good reason for fixing their fees so exceedingly low? In the Hindoo College at Calcutta nearly all pay from five to eight rupees a month; in the Madras College we believe the charge is four rupees. The fee in Bombay is two Rupees for all except some ten or so who pay five. Now this is simply a case of Government with its vast resources underselling the private trader and driving him out of the market—or at least grievously injuring him. Were Government to act on the principle of extending education at nominal rates to all the population of the country, this would be intelligible; but at present we have education next to gratuitous for the millionnaires of Bombay and no education for the masses out of Bombay.

Another point. A few hours ago we were listening at the Grant College to two eloquent speeches by Sir E. Perry and Mr. Willoughby. We pass over the other many excellent sentiments which these contained, to fix on one. Both speakers declared the necessity of overlooking caste and extending equal kindness, equal aid, to all. "Neither caste, nor creed, nor colour" said Mr. Willoughby, evidently uttering the convictions of his heart "shall be any bar to the reception of the kindness of Government." Excellent words; let them be acted on! At present they apply not to Government schools. It is class-education that reigns there. *Mhars*, and all the lowest castes are sternly excluded. A paternal Government has no sympathies for them.

We are aware that Government would say that Mr. Elphinstone some five and twenty years ago spoke of the necessity of drawing the higher classes especially, to Government schools. Well—how long is a view of Elphinstone's to bear uncontrolled sway merely because it is Elphinstone's? But an Elphinstone now, we are persuaded, would speedily reverse the policy he deemed expedient a quarter of a century ago. We have been advancing. Education has been rapidly shooting ahead. In Bombay at least, education is a necessity; and it will be procured at all hazards. Moreover, in Regimental schools, *Mhars* are all admissible; and Brahman teachers have no scruples in receiving them. Of course, in Missionary schools, caste cannot be attended to; the *Mhar* driven from the door of the Government institution will be received by them;—and yet they flourish,—lads of the highest castes attend them. The present system of excluding the lowest castes from Government schools is a most causeless, useless, coquetting with a vulgar and vicious prejudice, which a bold and honest policy could extinguish to-morrow.

Perhaps in justice to the Board, we ought, in concluding these remarks, to mention that our object has not been to review their whole Report and administer praise and blame in the exact proportions these seem respectively called for; our aim has been to select one or two of those points to which, to the best of our judgment, the Board ought immediately to turn their close at-

tention. Had our wish been to compliment the Board, we think we could have found ground to do so more fully than we have done, though we have enumerated at least two important points on which the Board have taken a step in advance. But we believe we pay them a better compliment by saying that we submit our views of changes imperatively needed, in the expectation that the Board will carefully weigh the proposals; and although past experience does not warrant us to look for a speedy change, it does authorize, we trust, the hope of ultimate reform.

GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE OF THE INDIAN RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS.

[We have received the following communication from a valued friend and deem it well worthy of a place in our editorial columns. We believe and hope that he will continue his favours. Without exactly pledging the *Guardian* to all his sentiments until we shall see how these may develop themselves, we have no hesitation in soliciting the best attention of our readers to his able communication.]

"Those of our readers who have a taste for the curiosities of literature, will no doubt have remarked a late order of the Government of India relative to the enlistment of *Seiks* in the Company's Army. It is not so sparkling as some of the orders of a late Commander-in-Chief, but it has more body. It is an order that shews a deep insight into the principles of human nature as exhibited in India, although it seems to refer merely to a point of military discipline.

"The Indian Government exercises so much neutrality in reference to systems of religious belief and practice, that it is often difficult to understand what its real estimate of them is. At one time the Court of Directors express their desire by all prudent means to advance the cause of Christianity, and then again require the utmost respect to be paid to the religious rites of the natives. They appoint bishops and maintain clergymen, but they also expend annually large sums in support of the superstitions of Hindooism. The Christian supposes that they are sincere in their belief of Christianity and endow Hindooism only from policy, while the Hindoo asserts that they never could authorize their agents to pay over annually large sums in support of a system they believe to be false.

"The late order shews what is the estimate which the Government now forms of the religious systems of the Hindoos. It is partly political, tending to prevent combinations among the soldiery, and partly religious, enforcing respect for the *Seikh* faith on commanding officers, and enjoining them to cause their men to do the same. But not content with a general admonition to this effect, it descends to particulars, and warns against giving offence or hurting the religious feelings of the *Seiks* by ordering their hair to be cut, or beards shaved, by interference with their *Pahol* or religious pledge of fraternity, or by ridiculing them on account of their religious peculiarities. With the political part of the order we have nothing to do at present. We wish to direct attention to that part only which has a reference to Religion. We take it for granted that all our readers are acquainted with the history of the massacre at Vellore. They are aware that although attempts were made at the time to fasten the charge of the insurrection upon Missionary interference with the religion of the natives, it was clearly demonstrated that there was not a Missionary agent within many miles of the place, and that the real cause of the influence of those political opponents of Government who were at the bottom of the mischief, was a Government order enjoining upon the *sepoys* the shaving of their heads and mustaches. The Government of that day had no idea that a trifle of this sort could cause any discontent among the men; they could not conceive how that could be construed into religious persecution, because they were profoundly ignorant of the genius and principle of the systems of religion that prevail in India. Now they are better instructed. Our Asiatic Societies, our study of the native languages, and consequent better acquaintance with native feelings and habits have begun to tell even on the Government, the slowest part usually of a community in the march of improvement. They now perceive that the religions of India consist mainly in cer-

tain external rites, modes of dress, and forms of words; and that these must not be rudely interfered with, unless we mean to excite tumult and rebellion. So far good. But there is another inference we mean to draw from this General Order, and which we hope the Government will also draw at no distant day, and it is this, that the teaching of the Hindoos the facts of Christianity by putting the Bibles into their hands to read and study, is no interference with their religion. What! says an adherent of the old school, teaching Christianity no interference with Hindooism! that is a plain contradiction in terms, and the man who asserts so must be a fool or a madman. Softly, good friend; we reiterate our assertion and say, that teaching the facts of Christianity in a school or College is no more interfering with the Hindoo religion, than teaching Homer or Virgil in an English school or college is an interference with Christianity, and prove the contrary if you can. We have indeed had bigots in England, who wished wholly to banish the Classics from our schools, just as we have persons in India, not from bigotry but from sheer ignorance of the native modes of thinking, who do all they can to keep the Bible out of the hands of the Hindoos.

"The Hindoos when left to themselves have no objection in the world to read our Scriptures. What are our proofs of this you ask? They are numerous, and palpable; but the four following may suffice, for the present at least.

"1st. In Bombay where there are Missionary Schools in which the Scriptures are every day read, and Government Schools in which they are interdicted, the pupils attending the former class of Schools are more numerous than those attending the latter. If there were any objection in the Native mind against the reading of the Christian Scriptures this could not be the case. They can have education if they will where they are not read, and it is also evident that not one in a thousand of the parents whose children attend the Mission Schools has the least inclination to embrace Christianity, or desires his children should do so. It follows then as a matter of course that they do not consider the reading of the Bible inconsistent with their religion.

"2.—In the Government Colleges Milton's *Paradise Lost* forms one of the Class Books; but who ever heard of a native objecting to it or any similar book on account of its religious principles? Yet certainly if there were any objection on the score of religion to the Bible, we cannot see why it should not act equally against Milton; so we again come to the conclusion that the objection of the natives to read the Bible is a mere chimera.

"3. It is contrary to the genius of Hindooism for the natives to object to read the Bible. Hindoos admit that Christianity is a system good for Englishmen, though not well adapted for their own spiritual wants. They have no more objection, as a branch of knowledge, to learn what is contained in the Bible than in Goldsmith's *History of England*, or any other book in which they feel an interest.

"4. From the last Report of the Bombay Auxillary Bible Society it appears that several hundred copies of the Sacred Scriptures in the native languages have been sold to Hindoos during the past year. If it be contrary to the Hindoo religion to use the Scriptures in Schools and Colleges, it must be so to read them in private houses, and is any one foolish enough to suppose that so many natives would spend money in purchasing books, to read which is to abandon their religion? The Christian does hope that the power of the truth, and the internal evidence of the Gospel may at length lead to this result, and it is in the faith of this he wishes the Scriptures to be read; but the most sanguine Missionary is well aware that in most instances the Scriptures are purchased as any other book would be, from no higher motive than a desire to gratify an innocent and laudable curiosity.

"Whence then has arisen all this outcry about the introduction of the Bible into Government Schools being an interfering with the Hindoo religion? We think that charity requires us to ascribe it, as we have already done, to no worse motive than sheer ignorance. We would not accuse any man, who professes

to believe in the truth of the Bible, of wilfully denying a native an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its contents. Whence then has this ignorance sprung? The question indeed is difficult to answer, and we propose the following as the most plausible, though yet but as a probable, solution of the difficulty. Before the time that Native Education began to become a matter of serious thought in India, it had attracted special notice in Ireland. One great difficulty there in reference to Scriptural education was that the Roman Catholics denied the accuracy of our translation of the Bible, and indeed the propriety altogether of putting the sacred volume into the hands of young people. Brimful of these ideas, and jumping to the conclusion that as Hindoos were not Protestants, they must have the same religious prejudices as Roman Catholics, our educationists proscribed the Christian Scriptures. How utterly illogical such reasoning is we need not stop further to argue. We can only express our deep regret that such a gross misapprehension of native modes of thought and feeling should have had influence to prevent so many minds while opening to the conviction of the untenableness of the Hindoo system, from becoming acquainted with the enlightening and heart-purifying truths of the Bible."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—In a previous number, we took the liberty of making some remarks upon the characteristics of our age, and to declare our conviction that some of its tendencies are evil. We understand that those remarks have been very abundantly censured; and that one of them has been signally verified; we refer to the following: "there is a kind of intoxication in the time itself that opposes itself to any thing like a spirit of apprehension." We certainly see no cause as yet to relinquish our conviction; and beg leave to insist that we are in a world where not to fear is the most fearful of all things.

'Order is heaven's first law.' In every divine process, besides the perfection characterizing each step, there is another perfection belonging to the gradual and due development of the successive steps. It may seem very proper to attend to the spars and rigging of a ship, to see that every sail is sound, and that all are set, to attend even to the polishing of the deck and the painting of the ship's sides, or to go still further and gild the carved work over the cabin-doors; but suppose the ship has sprung a leak and the water is rushing into her hold in torrents; is that a time for polishing and painting and gilding? And it is all very well, nay, in itself highly admirable, to discover the recondite properties of matter, to evolve physical secrets hid from the foundation of the world, and with surprising ingenuity apply them to the furtherance of individual or social well-being. But suppose God to be not merely an intellectual but a holy Being; suppose that He has given commandments to men and that they are broken; suppose that angels, immeasurably more exalted in intelligence, are now enduring excessive misery, simply because they have broken similar commands; in a word suppose—what all that receive the Bible must not only suppose but believe, namely—that every man is obnoxious to the wrath of the Creator; and then consider if this be a time to revel in the contemplation of the intellectual and industrial progress of mankind.

We have spoken of the tendencies of the time with respect to man generally; we will now briefly speak of them with reference to the church. And possibly our views on this topic may be as little welcomed as in the former instance; but the welcomest things are not always the best; and we are conscious of a peculiar effluence of friendly feeling in doing this thing. And if it be not asking more than we have a right to, we entreat a candid, and deprecate a hypercritical, attention to this our word in season.

We admit at the outset that the modern Missionary aspect of the church has been blessed in its accomplishments. We very imperfectly sympathize with the man who can read without joy or interest the facts mentioned in the first number of the *Guardian*, relating to the spread of the Gospel during the last fifty years. We contemplate with delight and with

gratitude, two hundred and fifty thousand church-members gathered through missionary efforts, in the first half of the 19th Century. Every heart that has been permanently affected by divine grace, must glorify God in view of such results. Such statements, well-attested as they are, and accompanied as they are by evidence of the genuineness of many of those conversions, stamp as we think with signal culpability the man who stands aloof from the missionary cause. We admit the many grounds of dissatisfaction that present themselves to his notice: but deny that their weight approximates even to that of the one great fact here placed in the opposite scale.

We admire these results; we are not satisfied with them. We are ready to enter into the lists with him who despises them; and with him also who does not aspire after something immeasurably greater. We would show the former that the hand of God is in the work; we would ask the latter, why the hand of God is not more manifest in the work. The facts are valuable, as showing that the Gospel is still the power of God to the conversion of souls; but they are no warrant for the opinion that the present rate of movement in the church is bringing her to any thing like a millenium. It is an unimpeachable fact that ten thousand years of augmentation on the ratio now witnessed will not conduct men to the promised period when the whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea. The annual increase of the world's population was estimated some years ago at two millions a year. The surplus of births over deaths in the city of London, is upwards of one per cent. per annum, on the whole population; in many parts of the world it is much greater; probably, take the whole world together, the increase is not less than one per cent. But suppose the rate only one half that; this will give an increase of five millions a year. Now even if our gain were 250,000 annually, yet the world's gain would be twenty times as much. In these statements we are disposed to look upon the Missionary success of the last fifty years, as Moses may have looked upon the transformation of his rod into a serpent, at the burning bush on Mount Horeb; it was not the deliverance of God's people from Egypt, but it was a pledge of God's ability and willingness to deliver them, that he then saw. It remained for him to put his trust in God, and go forward; and just this thing remains for us. But alas! this we are not disposed to do.

We found fault with the spirit of the age for leading men to indulge the dream of a perfected condition of humanity, to be brought about through mere natural development. And we now find fault with it for leading Christians to mix up with their faith in God, faith in the improvements and contributions and enlarged capacities of the day. Believing that on the whole the culture and industry of the present time is favorable to the extension of Christ's Kingdom, they indulge their semi-slumber, and fail to exhibit that energy and impetuosity and appropriate violence which their task demands. The Printing-press is a mighty engine for the multiplication of bibles and tracts; steamboats and railroads afford increasing facilities for the journeys of those who bear the word of life; electric telegraphs, daguerreotypes and telescopes bear witness to the intellectual superiority of the nations among whom Christians are most numerous. But it is forgotten that the very facilities which are furnished to Christians, are furnished to the opposers of Christianity. If more copies of the Bible are printed now than formerly were, more copies of Voltaire, more copies of the Koran also are printed than formerly were. If there is a missionary spirit in behalf of the truth, there is also a missionary spirit in opposition to it. And too often the high scientific attainments and mechanical ingenuity of our era, are seen in connection with scepticism, rather than with piety.

But it may be said that the providence of God has much to do with the progress and the discoveries of these latter days; and that men are the unconscious servants of God who is arranging all things with a view to a glorious and world-wide victory in his own time. We cordially believe it. All things shall yet be overruled for the accomplishment of God's pur-

poses. The present tendencies and present results of these things are what we deprecate. Certainly the design of God is not that his people should trust in these things, and expect from their development the conversion of the world. So long as they are trusted in they are useless. His people must open their eyes, to the perfect inadaptedness of these things, in themselves, to bring men out of darkness into God's marvellous light. They must see that the genius which can bring flame and heat out of water is finite; multiply it a million-fold, it is finite; the power which alone can change the heart of man, is infinite. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man is more needed than a close-woven tissue of electric telegraphs, or railroads, encompassing the whole earth. There is not a heathen in the world that would be converted by an inspection of the immense industrial display about to be made in London; unless indeed the spirit of God should meet him at the Bible stand, and bring to his notice, in his own language, that sublime truth that "God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

BOMBAY AND MANUFACTURES.—We beg to direct the best attention of our readers to the long and interesting communication which appears in our correspondence columns under the heading we have now given. The writer handles the subject ably; and although the question is hardly within the circle of things on which we like to express decided convictions, we can most safely recommend the article as the production of a man of experience and thought. We shall gladly hear what our contemporaries have to say on the topic; and may we hope also that the article will meet with the attention it deserves from the Native community, who are so deeply interested in proposals such as that now mooted.

EFFECTS OF RAILROADS.—The opening of the Chester and Holyhead Railroad, by affording a speedy and direct communication between the shores and ports of North Wales and the great inland towns of England, has caused great activity in the fishing trade, and has wonderfully promoted the prosperity of hundreds of poor fishermen and their families along the coasts of Anglesey and Carnarvon. During the period from August to December there have been sent off from Conway alone, to Manchester and its environs, no less than 630 tons of fish, which have produced to the poor people who collected them the sum of £1,000, and to the railway the sum of £20 per ton. This is exclusive of large quantities which have been forwarded to Chester and Liverpool. The bays of Carnarvon, Cardigan, Redwharf, and Conway, abound, with turbot, brill, salmon, soles, skate, cod, hake, mackerel, herrings, whiting, &c., and there are almost inexhaustible beds of oysters, while along the shores, crabs, lobsters, &c., are in abundance, and the sands are teeming with the smaller shell fish. The whole of this vast supply of human food can now find a market, and the ready sale already experienced must serve as a stimulus to the fishermen on the coast. This new branch of trade will be the means of keeping many a poor family from destitution and at the same time relieve the rate-payers of the coast of their maintenance.—(Welchman.)

The Fisheries on the Frith of Forth received a similar impulse from the opening of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. A new market (that of Glasgow) was created to the mutual advantage of the consumers and the fishermen on the Forth. May not similar hopes be formed of the Bombay Fishing trade, when the Railway extends into the interior?

CONTENTS OF MR. CHAPMAN'S WORK ON THE COTTON AND COMMERCE OF INDIA.

CHAPTER I.—On the present state of the supply of Cotton from India and of the questions connected with it.

Magnitude of the Cotton manufacture.....Scarcity of the supply of Cotton...Quality and suitability of Indian Cotton...Proportion of the supply from India...Efforts of the Government and suggestions from other quarters for extending the supply from India...Proposed cultivation of American Cotton in India...Choice of soil...Irrigation and hygrometry...Improved agriculture...What is the vital function of the Cotton fibre in the plant itself?...Improved modes of cleaning...Law against adulteration...European supervision of the agriculture of Cotton...European commercial agency in the interior...Land tenure...Local native demand for Cotton...Land-tax not the limit...Land-tax, however, not without effect...The land revenue of India not rent, but tax...Rent cannot limit the production of Cotton in India for a long period to come.

CHAPTER II.—The production and prices of Cotton in India. The course of the argument to be pursued...Are all parts of India equally adapted to the growth of Cotton?...Proportion of the supply derived from different parts of India...The Cotton

of Bengal...The muslins and Cotton of Dacca and Chundsee...The Cotton of Bundelcund and the North West Province...The Cotton of Malwa...Rajpootana and Marwar...Orissa...The Madras Presidency in general...The Northern Circars...The coast country South of Madras. The Cotton of Travancore, Malabar and Canada...the Concan...Mysore...Cutch and Seinde...In what sense the countries about to be described are superior...The supply of Cotton from Coimbatore and Tinnevely...Guzerat...Proportion of the supply from different parts of India to Bombay...To Bombay from Peninsular India through the different ports of the Concan...The road from Bellary to Sirsee, and the traffic of the port of Coomptah...Supply of Cotton in past times, with its cost, from Central Peninsular India to Bengal...The Northern Circars...Mysore...The westward...Boundaries of the country affording the abovementioned supply...East and West North...South...Places within that country which have afforded acceptable Cotton...Estimated capability of that country which have afforded acceptable Cotton...Local prices of Cotton...Effect of improved arrangements and profitable employment...

CHAPTER III.—*Causes of the Increase of the Export of Cotton from India to England up to a certain Period, and of the cessation of Increase from that time.* The argument rests of necessity on a comparison of prices...No future changes in India likely to invalidate the conclusion...The importance of other improvements not denied...History of the supply of Cotton from India to England...Early efforts and supplies...Indian and European wars...Monopolize commerce...Comparative circumstances of America...Virtual origin of the Indian supply in 1813...Progress of the supply compared with that from America...Fall of prices in England...Increase of supply not attributable to improvement of the article...nor to diminution of the cultivator's price...Causes of increase...Fall in freights...exchange...Pacification in India and fall in carriage Change of route...Total effect...Inferences...Further extension prevented by the state of the means of carriage...The import of Cotton to Bombay, through the Conkan has been stationary for some years...Physical difficulties of carriage...Table of costs of Cotton, Carriage, and freight, and of prices in Khangaum, Bombay and Liverpool...Cost in Liverpool, with bullock-carriage, often occasioned loss...Uncertainty of profit in Bombay...Other disadvantages of the present state of carriage...Inference from the facts.

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(CHAPTER V.)—*The General Commerce of Great-Britain with India.* Its importance...South America affords a fair comparison in climate and races...government, public security, and taxation...Commercial legislation...Capability of supplying returns, and cost of freight...the effects of religion of caste...Tables of comparative population, Commerce, taxation, and exports of India and South America...Diversity of our exports to India...Diversity of our exports to different parts of South America...Roads and Commerce of Mexico...Central America...Haiti...Cuba and the Foreign West-Indies...New Grenada...Venezuela...Ecuador...all Columbia...Peru and Bolivia...Brazil...Chili...the States of Rio de la Plato...All South America...Classification of results...Internal commerce of Bombay...Effect of conversion of value in a heavy into that in a light material...Grain not always the most saleable article...connection of roads with imports...Internal commerce of Madras and Calcutta...Comparative British imports of all India...Feebleness of Indian export...Effect of raising our export to India to the scale of that to South America...Necessity of extension of marks...Eligibility of accessibility of India for such extension...Colonization...Proposed theory of commercial panics...Necessity of penetrating the

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Correspondence.

BOMBAY AND MANUFACTURES.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

SIRS,—For nearly 200 years India supplied Europe to a great extent with Cotton manufactures of various kinds. This was in the natural course of trade and intercourse between these distant parts of the world. Cotton has always been indigenous in India and can be produced abundantly over the greater part of the country, while it cannot be produced in any part of Europe. Labor in India has always been cheap, far more so than in any country of Europe. The inhabitants of this country many centuries ago, when the greater part of Europe was in a state of barbarism, acquired much skill in the manufacture of all the known kinds of cotton cloth. The natural consequence was that India supplied other countries with cloths manufactured from her own indigenous materials. To procure the cotton manufactures of India for their respective countries, was one of the principal objects of the English, French, Dutch, and other East India Companies, and for a long time these articles constituted a large part of their commerce.

The application of machinery in England to the manufacturing of Cotton Goods, the rapid increase of the application of this power, and the wonderful improvements made in it, have effected a great and unlooked for change in the trade between India and Europe—or we may say England, to which its trade with Europe is chiefly limited. The cotton of India is now sent to England to be there manufactured and then returned in cloth. India now obtains only Rs. 100 for the cotton which 100 years ago she would have manufactured into cloth and then have obtained for it Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. And she now pays Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 for the cloth, which when in cotton she sold for Rs. 100. This immense profit of buying, shipping to England, there manufacturing into cloth, then shipping it back to India again, and selling it, is nearly all realized by England.

The consequences of this great change in the state and course of trade are, that those districts of India which were formerly populous, flourishing and wealthy, are becoming thinly peopled, distressed, and impoverished. The inhabitants are becoming scattered, are without employment, and without capital. They have not the comforts they or their fathers formerly enjoyed, they are suffering for many of the necessities of life, while they look every way for relief but see no prospect of any improvement in their circumstances. No wonder that they are disheartened—strange indeed it would be, if they were not so. I am describing what I have seen in many districts in India. I could mention many places in the Deccan which

were once populous and flourishing, but now exhibit a ruinous and half desolate appearance, and I have often heard the aged inhabitants in reply to my inquiries ascribe the great change which had taken place in their cities and villages, to the ruin of their manufactures. I remember some years ago, when inspecting Surat and its vicinity in company with a friend who had lived there for many years, I made some remarks upon the decline and ruin which were so apparent on almost every side, and he replied that it was in part to be ascribed to the ruin of the cotton manufactures, that some people in Surat could remember when 15,000 families in the city and vicinity supported themselves by these manufactures in their different branches, and that probably now only a few hundred families followed this business, and these were in very distressed circumstances and yearly decreasing.

Manual labor, at the lowest rate to which it can possibly be reduced and yet sustain itself, can never compete with the present improved state of machinery in the manufacture of cloth. There is no hope whatever of any return of the former state of these things. And to inquiries about the introduction of machinery to manufacturing purposes on this side of India, the reply is, "there is no power to move machinery." Now it is true that the rivers and streams in Western India, owing to their short course and the extreme irregularity of the seasons, do not permit that steady supply of water, which makes the rivers and streams of some parts of Europe and America so valuable for all kinds of manufactures. There is not probably a single stream in Western India which can be safely relied on for any such purpose. And then again, there is no indigenous coal—which is the article chiefly used in originating the power which moves machinery in England. The price of coal has hitherto been, and will long, perhaps always—continue to be too high to admit of its being applied to any great extent to common manufactures in Bombay, or in any place in its vicinity.

Must then Bombay and the country around it and all the places commercially connected with it, always continue, in respect to the cotton trade and manufactures, in the state and mutual relations they now have? Must successive generations of the people in Bombay see great quantities of cotton arriving from Goojraath, the Deekan, Mysore, and Malabar, here to be shipped to England, there to be manufactured into cloth, and then to be brought back and sold to its former owners? Must all the different classes of the people here always send their cotton to England to be manufactured into cloth for themselves to wear—paying 3 or 4 times as much for the cloth as they obtained only a few months before for the cotton from which it has been manufactured?

This is certainly a discouraging prospect to all whose interest for themselves and their families is in this country, or who feel any sympathy with its inhabitants. But I do not believe that Bombay or Western India is *shut up*—so to speak—to such a permanent state by the force of any uncontrollable circumstances or by any natural causes. And I beg to offer some reasons for this opinion, and to make some suggestions for the consideration of your readers. It is true that the rivers and streams of Western India do not furnish power that can be relied upon for moving machinery. It is true that coal is not procurable at a price which admits of its being applied to manufactures on any considerable scale. And it is true that the experiments and efforts hitherto made in Bombay to apply the wind to move machinery, have resulted only in failures.

But there is another kind of power which I believe can be made available to a great extent in Bombay, and for which Bombay is peculiarly well situated. I mean *tide water-power*. The rise of the tide in the harbor varies from 14 to 18 feet, while in some of the streams and creeks connected with the harbor, the rise must be more. The entire length of the shores washed by the tide and where the rise must be 12 or 14 feet, is great. If a line were drawn from the Light-house to Thull point on the south, and from the north-west part of Salsette to Bassein on the north so as to include the Hoosla river (the tide of which meets the harbor tide and so acquires a common level nearly east of Tannah), the entire length of the shores washed by the tide would amount to several hundred miles. I include of course the small streams and estuaries to Nagatnay, Penn, Panwell, Callian &c. I have often ascended these creeks and observed the influx and efflux of the tide—its force, volume of water, and height. Very high water power is not necessary to move machinery. I have often seen important manufacture, carried on by a water-power of 10 feet—though a higher power even in those places would probably have secured greater advantages. Tide water-power when machinery is once adapted to it, will cost nothing to continue or to renew it. It may be calculated upon with perfect regularity and certainty, as long as the tides shall come and go—"as long as the sun and the moon shall endure."

Now I suggest that some arrangement be made at once for surveying all the shores within the limits abovementioned where the rise of the tide is 12 feet or more. The survey should include the lands contiguous so far as to ascertain any places naturally fitted for reservoirs, which could be filled and emptied with the influx and efflux, as the water might be required. Such a survey would shew in what places tide water-power can

be made available. Of these places a few should be selected for the first experiments—These experiments might be—they should be—on a small scale. They might be limited at first to the spinning of yarns. Then attempt the manufacturing of the heavy and coarse cloths, which all laboring people require and the consumption of which is very great. They might then proceed to manufacture finer and more valuable cloths.

This is not a kind of business in which the European part of the population can be expected to feel deep interest, nor to embark much capital. It will be more for the interest of those who are engaged in trade and manufacture that the course of business between Bombay and England should continue as it now is; viz. that the cotton of India be sent to England to be there manufactured, and then be returned in cloth for sale again. But this is an enterprise in which all classes of the native population, the merchants, the capitalists, and the laborers certainly possess and should feel a deep interest. Let some of the Native young men who understand civil engineering, make themselves well acquainted with the ways and means of applying tidewater-power to machinery. Let them commence at once the survey of the shores abovementioned. Perhaps some of the Engineers connected with the railway might render important assistance in such a work. The Calcutta papers have lately mentioned that an English Engineer, who came to India to be employed on the Bengal railway, not finding such work ready for him, had completed some important and useful surveys of Calcutta and its vicinity. Probably the assistance of some Engineer, who is connected, or who came to India expecting to be connected, with the Bombay railway, could be engaged for surveying the vicinity of Bombay for a far more important object than was aimed at or has been accomplished in surveying Calcutta. This survey, having resulted, as I believe it would, in the ascertainment and selection of suitable situations for constructing machinery, it would perhaps be expedient while funds, &c. were being prepared, for 2 or 3 young men to proceed to Europe to examine the application of water-power to machinery, and to make inquiry in respect to the kinds of manufactures to be first introduced. They could engage the services of 2 or 3 European machinists to return with them to construct the machinery, set it in operation and superintend it, till natives should become competent for all such work. The expense of this course would be small, compared with the greatness of the interests involved.

I have spoken only of the manufacture of cloths. But if machinery were once introduced and seen to be in successful operation, it would soon be applied to other kinds of manufacture. It is now more than 20 years since in company with a friend (who was himself the originator and proprietor) I inspected a large paper manufactory in Bengal. The machinery had then just commenced running and some were predicting that the experiment would fail. The proprietor however thought otherwise, and he has not been disappointed, for his paper manufactory has succeeded well for himself and for the public.—It is now some years since I made the manufacture of paper a subject of considerable inquiry. I examined the process of native manufacture in several places where it is carried on and said to be best understood. And I became quite satisfied that the manufacture of paper might be here introduced with entire safety and good remuneration.

One of the Bombay papers, lately describing how all kinds of labor, trade &c. are fully occupied and how difficult it has become for people to find any kind of remunerating employment, recommended to the Parsees to commence a colony somewhere on the north side of New Holland, where they would find a congenial climate, could have as much land as they could occupy, and cultivate cotton, indigo, &c. for the European market. Now I beg to suggest to this class of people whether it would not be better for them, before they resolve to leave Bombay (to which they are so much attached), thoroughly to examine its vicinity for the purpose I have mentioned. Would it not be better for them to manufacture the Cotton of India into cloth for its inhabitants and for other countries, than to go to a distant, foreign, and uninhabited country, to reduce the jungles and forests to a state for cultivation, then to grow cotton, indigo, &c., for the European market, and to live, themselves and their posterity, as poor, wretched, and ignorant as the ryots of India.

In concluding this communication, which has become much longer than I expected it would be, I will only add that for some years past I have been well satisfied that Bombay has, in its vicinity, good natural advantages—viz *tide water-power* for establishing manufactures. It has the chief material—Cotton in great abundance. It has a great population seeking employment, and who would soon become good operatives in such work. It has abundance of capital which might be employed in such work. And there will always be a great demand for such manufactured cloths. Could all these advantages be used—be as well improved as they would be in some parts of Europe and America—Bombay might become, even before the present generation shall all pass off the stage, as well known for its Cotton manufactures, as Surat was a century ago, or as it is now for the export of its Cotton to Europe and China.—Bombay

might become as well known for its manufactures as it is now for its commerce.

Bombay, April 15th, 1851.

OBSERVER.

Weekly Epitome of News.

THURSDAY, — APRIL 10TH.

A Correspondent in the *Oriental Baptist* furnishes the following information concerning the Malayan peninsula.

"The Malays, who inhabit the coast, are an indolent, hearty careless race; manly and affectionate in their demeanor, and exceedingly uncomfortable in their minds, until they have retaliated an injury. They are clever at boat-building, pirating and trading. Musalmans in name, and whatever they like in practice; totally disregarding the prohibition of their prophet, respecting Alcohol. The interior of the peninsula is inhabited by an aboriginal race called Benwas, who cultivate the soil, and whom the Malays rob cheat and abuse at their pleasure. The Benwas are represented to be exceedingly mild and docile, and doubtless they would receive with joy any Missionary that would defend them from their conquerors and oppressors. The only real opponents of a Missionary would be the Musalman Mullas. The Malay language is exceedingly simple, euphonious and easy of acquisition; but alas! there is not in the whole of that peninsula a single Missionary. The elevated conical hills which line the coast seem designed by Providence to guide the morning; and the lofty range of mountains which run through the whole peninsula, covered from their base to the summit with perpetual verdure, truly constitute the sublime and the beautiful."

He further mentions that he found in Penang a mercantile community of Chinese, Americans, Malays and English; and a German Missionary, not connected with any society, who has a school for boys and girls.

"At Singapore is a gentleman formerly connected with the London Missionary Society, at present supported by local contributions, who preaches in the Malay language, has a boarding school of thirty Malay boys, and is carrying through the press a Malay version of the Scriptures, in the Roman and Arabic characters. The Ladies Education Society have also an agent there; she has a boarding-school of Chinese girls, three of whom have been converted.

"The Dutch possessions are Sumatra, Java, part of Borneo, Billiton, Bingtang, Linga, Timor &c. From these islands the Dutch Government derives a revenue of £ 4,750,000, which leaves a surplus of £2,084,000. The policy of the Dutch Government is to leave the natives as much as possible in their native position, and to swell the revenue by every means in their power. If the question be asked, what have the Dutch done to ameliorate the temporal and the spiritual condition of the people,—the answer is, Nothing whatever. On the contrary no foreigner is allowed to travel or to settle in the interior and no one allowed to print or to distribute books of any description to the natives. The aborigines of the Dutch possessions, before their conversion by Mussulmans, even Hindus, and Hindu temples still remain, and are frequented by the peasants. There is a liberal party in Holland which is gaining influence."

— The following is from the same periodical.

"Beyond a doubt, the Ship *City of London*, in which the Rev. C. C. Dawson, of Ceylon sailed with his family for England on the 11th of February, 1850, has been lost. The owners have abandoned all idea of its safety, and the underwriters have paid the insurances."—The Hindostan which left Bombay for England about the same time, is another that has never been heard from. They were probably both lost in that gale which strewn the Cape of Good Hope with wrecks, last spring. On board of the last mentioned was the only son of parents residing in Bombay, with whom we are acquainted. For many months they endured that "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick;" but have long since given up the expectation of seeing their son again till the day when the sea shall give up its dead.

— A Correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier*, says that "The Nizam does not seem to feel his want of ministers and is puffed up with the idea that the country was never so well governed. Disturbances are increasing; some Rohillas, in service of a zemindar have attacked and plundered a pagoda at Budrachillum. Others in the service of a Ranees have attacked and carried the fort of Konlas Candahar in Berar."

— Ram Lall, says the *Bombay Times*, has given orders to sink a well on the Esplanade. Estimated expense Rs. 3,000.

— Sir William Gomm was expected to arrive at Simla, April 12th.

FRIDAY, — 11TH.

— The Court of Directors have given £50 to the Building fund of the District schools. These schools are prospering, says the *Bombay Times*.

— From Maulmain, March 22nd A Correspondent of the *Englishman* writes, "Maulmain has been in a state of alarm for the last fortnight, owing to a most daring gang of robbers having held possession of the north part of the town for two

hours, while plundering the house of the richest Mogul merchant. Some of their shot hit the Government House. The Government of Burmah is fast approaching the state of that of Acheen."

— From the Cape, via Mauritius, the intelligence is not encouraging. The Durghers had not responded to the urgent call of the Governor, to take the field in defence of the country, a fact regarded as deeply humiliating, and without a precedent in Cape history. Other colonists were enrolling themselves, and it was thought that the entire force would consist of not less than 7,000 men. The Kaffirs are under the guidance of the false prophet Unlaugeni, who has promised that the English population will be destroyed by fire from heaven in the month of January. Hermanus had been shot through the head. The *Graham's Town Journal*, January 28th says that "All the colored inhabitants of Rat river (Hottentots) had declared against the colony. The Hottentots of Shil seem also to be against us. On the whole, the frontier news is very gloomy."

— Twenty sub-Assistant Surgeons, selected from the graduates of the Grant Medical College (Bombay) are to be appointed to the Medical establishment of the presidency, with allowances of 100 to 200 Rupees a month.

— The following is from the *Telegraph and Courier*.

With reference to an advertisement which appears in our columns this day, announcing the establishment of a flour-mill at this Presidency, we may take occasion to observe, that this is the first industrial enterprise of the kind that has been attempted here; the primitive scriptural method of reducing grain to flour "two women at one stone" has hitherto prevailed, and will we doubt not still be persevered in until experience shall have proved,—if prove it can—that other and more recondite mechanical appliances are more economical than the handmills now in use. Mr. Lowry's engine is one of six horse power; he is his own engineer, having erected it himself without other scientific assistance; he also dressed his own millstones, which are formed from a species of compact red granite that abounds in the island.

His mill turns out upwards of Twenty Cwts of flour a-day; and his object, we may presume to be is to get contracts for the supply of that necessary to the Government stores, and for provisioning ships, et cetera. At all events his enterprise deserves the success which we hope it may command.

SATURDAY, — 12TH.

— The *Spectator* says, that "the General Steam Shipping Company, to whom the Queen's Government have given the Mail Contract between England and the Cape, are about starting vessels of 1750 tons each, to Calcutta direct, touching at the Cape, and they expect to perform the voyages in 60 days. One Steamer will be dispatched monthly, either way on the line. We rejoice at this prospect of extended communication with the Eastern seas, and are glad to find the scheme supported by influential names, well known in Madras."

— Mr. Right the aeronaut, ascended at Calcutta March 31st and descended within a couple of hours, at a short distance from the city.

— In the heavy gale of Tuesday, 8th instant, three padows were wrecked in Bombay harbor.

— We yesterday received with the *Fort St. George Government Gazette* a specimen of transfer lithography, such as positively puts us to the blush when we think of our miserable attempts in this way at Bombay. A thousand copies are said to have been struck from the same transfer,—that now before us is as clear and distinct as if a proof impression. It is stated to be from a lithographic slate obtained from Kurnool, and is intended as a specimen of printing from Indian stone: it is not mentioned whether any particular process has been resorted to, different from that usually practised, to insure so large a number of copies from the same transfer. Lithographic limestone is found in abundance at Ajmere, near Agra, in the Nizam's Dominions, close by Sholapore, and near Belgaum. The darkness of the colour of that from the place last mentioned is objectionable,—all the other Indian stones we have named are complained of as being too hard,—the writing wears out before any considerable number of impressions can be secured. Either the Kurnool stone must be exempt from this imperfection, or the Madras lithographers must have discovered some way of surmounting it, the thousandth copy of the transfer being as fresh as the first. The difficulty we have experienced in the use of native stones lay in the expense of dressing and preparing it for the press, so that we have invariably found it more economical to import slabs from Europe than to make use of those at our door—*Bombay Times*.

— The *Friend of India*, April 3d, says, "It is a fact, which we are weary of dinning into unwilling ears, that the majority of the students in the colleges of Bengal, cannot speak, far less write, their own language with elegance."

— Population of Ceylon in 1849, colored 1,503, 673; white 8,219; aliens and strangers 15,282; Total 1,524,174. The population appears from registers of births and deaths to be in increasing at the rate of about 8000 a year, rather, more than one-half per cent. Total area of the island 15,808 acres, of which about one fifteenth is cultivated. *Ceylon Observer*.

We take the following from the *Friend of India*—“A correspondent of the *Citizen* who has sent his name to the Editor of that journal, accuses a Baptist Missionary at Dinapore of being connected with the oil trade, and draws a ludicrous picture of the clergyman and the Post Master competing with each other for the Government contract in oil. As this statement is calculated to injure an exceedingly worthy man, we shall be obliged to the *Citizen* to insert our correction. Mr. Bryce, the person alluded to, obtains his livelihood by a large business in oil, and only employs his leisure hours in preaching, and otherwise instructing the natives around him in those truths which he believes calculated to raise their social and moral condition. We believe, he officiates also in an English congregation, but he is totally unconnected with any Missionary Society.”

MONDAY, 14TH.

— The foundation of the new Institution of the London Missionary Society, Calcutta, was to be laid on Tuesday, April 8. In connection with this were to be two sermons, a prayer meeting, and a Missionary Tea meeting.

— The *Calcutta Christian Observer* announces the return to India of the Rev. Mr. Branson and Mrs. Branson, and Mrs. Cutter of the Am. Baptist Mission in Assam, and the re-enforcement of the same Mission by the arrival of Rev. Mr. Whiting and Mrs. W. Rev. Mr. Ward and Mrs. W. and Miss Shaw.—Rev. A. Sutton of Orissa and Mrs. S., have also arrived; and with them Rev. Dr. Poor and Mrs. Poor, of the American Mission, Ceylon.—Rev. Mr. Thomas has arrived in Calcutta on his way to the Am. Baptist Mission in Tenasserim.—Rev. Mr. Foy of Gwalior has left India, because of ill health.

— The American Lutheran F. M. Society have a Mission in the Palnau, which is a secluded district, South of the Nizam's Territory. In the *Madras Christian Instructor* is a letter from Mr. Gleyer of this Mission, announcing that he had baptized in the month of December 125 persons.

— The *Bombay Times* has a complimentary article on the Report of the Baroda railway, and informs the public that Baroda the capital of Guzerat, contains 100,000 inhabitants, is 40 miles from the nearest port, Tankaria on the Gulf of Cambay, the intervening ground being a rich alluvium and perfectly level.

— Mr. Knight, during his recent ascent, saw on the lower surface of a cloud above him, an inverted but indistinct reflection of the objects of the earth.

— The *Observer* notices the death by the bite of a red Polonga of a Mr. De Kuyper of the Hewagang Corle. The deceased was walking in a garden on the 26th instant when he received the bite of the reptile. The red Polonga is said to be rare in the island, few natives having seen it, but all are aware of its existence. Although acquainted with almost all—if not all—of the Ophiidians of the lower ranges of the island, we have not met with the Red Polonga in those localities. At Newera Ellia we once found two sluggish looking snakes of a deep red colour which the natives pronounced to be the Red Polonga and highly venomous, but they both appeared to be void of the fangs with which poisonous snakes are provided. The most fatal snake of the Island is the tic polonga, but although plentiful both in the low and the upper country particularly in rocky situations, happily accidents are rare, owing to the loud hiss the creature invariably gives when disturbed, this hiss is far louder than that of the Cobra, which never gives tongue until enraged, which may account for the greater frequency of its bite. For years there have been no recorded cases of bites by the tic polonga, whilst many of those by the Friar—as the Spaniards of Mexico call the Cobra, from his expanding neck likened to a hood—have been seen. The bite of the Ceylon Cobra is very rarely fatal, whilst in India a recovery is equally as rare except by a particular precaution. We are cognisant of a case which occurred some years since in Bombay where two Sampoors or snake charmers caught a Cobra, and having quarrelled about the possession of it over their cups, they each challenged one another as to the efficacy of their mantras or protecting charms against its bite. Growing furious in the altercation one of the men allowed the snake to bite his hand, and the other immediately followed his comrade's example: the result was, that the first man died in an hour and a half—the other lingering for between 6 and 7 hours. The precaution we allude to is one adopted by these snake charmers; it consists of a little brazier of live charcoal in which are kept four or five sharp-pointed bits of steel exactly like a shoemaker's bradawl: on being bitten they instantly plunge one of these into the punctures, which at once neutralizes the effect of the venom: this must be done instantly or it is useless. These Sampoors are provided with a forked stick, and as the Cobra inhabits holes in the ground from which he seldom strays far, they easily find and dig him out, and on his emerging they pin his head to the ground with the stick, and with the blade of a broken pen-knife sharpened at the end, they dig out the two poison receptacles with their teeth attached, thus making him ever afterwards innocuous. The snake recovers the effects of the operation in about three weeks. This hint may be useful to any who have a taste for collecting these curiosities, as they may keep them alive without danger. In India both man and

animals dread the Cobra. We have seen a horse covered with foam and shivering with terror at one of them coiled up in a corner of his stall.—*Ceylon Times*, March 28.

— The *Citizen* gives a report of an address delivered by Mr. Prochnow, (of the C. M. Society) in Calcutta from which we extract as follows:

“Kotgur is 7000 feet above the level of the sea, and 100 miles from the plains of India. It is the key of Central Asia and the granary of all the countries to the North and East. We can teach and preach undisturbed towards the North and East and South, up to the boundary of Chinese Tartary and of Golab Singh's territory. Instead of being confined to 20 or 30 villages with a population of a few thousands, as at the commencement of the Mission, eight years ago, we have now large countries open before us with millions of immortal souls ready to listen, and unacquainted with the arguments of the Brahmins.

“The Governor General has ordered a road to be constructed through the hills, with an ascent of only 4 feet in 100. This road (it is intended) shall be made as far as the boundary of Chinese Tartary, and will be 12 feet wide, 150 miles of it are completed, from Simla to within 8 miles of Kotgur; and in Kunowar near China, another large portion has been finished.

“As soon as a Kotgur is strengthened we shall be in a position to occupy Chini, or some other suitable place in Kunowar, (a fine grape country, the Himalayan Switzerland), and thus have a mission for the Tibetan.—The hill tribes at Kotgur are far from being savages. Some of their ceremonies resemble those of the Jews, especially the sprinkling of blood on the posts and doors of the temples and houses. The second class we come in contact with are the wandering Tartars, or Buddhist mountaineers, who come down from the high table land of Central Asia, from upper Kunowar, Chinese Tartary, Ladak, Mahashin &c. to spend the winter months in the valleys of the Sutlej, Byas and Parbutti. They bring their flocks of sheep and goats, and raisins, borax, wool, dried apricots, silk, precious stones &c. There seem to be four different dialects of their language, based on the Tibetan. Monks and nuns are numerous among them. They perform their prayers by machinery, that is a wheel covered over with written prayers is made to revolve, sometimes by hand-power, sometimes by water-power.—They have no caste.—The Sikhs are the third class we labor among. Their holy city is Umritsir.—The system of Polyannia is losing ground altogether around us.—Mr. Prochnow is suffering from an affection of the eyes, and is about to visit Europe for medical advice.”

TUESDAY, 15TH.

Observatory Report.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 7th to the 13th April (inclusive) 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Aneroid Barometer.		Thermome- ter in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermome- ter.		Elec- tric Volts No. 1.
	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	
April.									
7	29.887	29.784			76.7	89.0	70.0	79.0	0
8	" 872	" 750			78.7	88.5	74.0	78.0	0
9	" 863	" 746			77.7	87.8	73.0	78.8	2
10	" 845	" 751			77.0	90.5	75.0	81.0	0
11	" 848	" 751			78.8	87.2	77.0	80.0	0
12	" 816				77.5	89.0	75.0	79.4	0
13		" 735							

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

April 7th—Clear.
8th—Cirrii.
9th—Cirrii and Dense fleecy clouds.
10th—Cirrii and Cirrocumuli.
11th—Light and Dense Cirrii.
12th—Clear.
13th—

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, }
14th April 1851.

— We learn that the four Companies of the 18th N. I. which were out with Captains McVicar and Frye, for the suppression of the Meriah sacrifices in the Orissa Hills, have returned to Head Quarters at Berhampore; but only one European Officer, Ensign Dashwood, has accompanied them. The other Officers of the Detachment, as also the two Agents above mentioned, being all prostrated by fever. In return for this suffering on the part of the Officers, they have the consolation, it is said, of knowing that 500 destined victims have been rescued, during the present season; a fact, by the way, which does not exactly bear out the past representations of the present Agency, touching the great things that they have done toward suppressing the sacrifices, in contradistinction to the small results obtained by their displaced predecessors.—*Spectator*, April 7.

— The following is from the *Englishman*:—The Monthly Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on Wednesday evening Sir J. W. Colville in the Chair. The communications made

to the Society relative to Archaeological pursuits were particularly interesting. Captain Kitchie sent a letter on the importance of more being done by the Society in the department of historical antiquities, and respecting the ancient historical monument of Sarnath. The Captain proposes publishing a series of drawings (of images) arranged in chronological order, according to the development of the respective religious systems. A letter was read respecting investigations that have been made in the Rajmehal hills and near Mount Mauder, where a colossal figure of Budh, 52 feet long, has been found; the mount contains an immense mass of Buddhist sculptures. A curious paper was submitted by Dr. Sprenger, relative to a sura of the Koran throwing light on a subject of curious historical import in the history of Muhammed. Information was received that B. Hodson, Esquire, has been elected a member of the French Academie des Inscriptions—a high honour conferred on an Indian *savant*.

— The 5 per cent loan has been closed by a Government notice.

— The *Telegraph and Courier*, gives the following from a Madras Paper:—"A remarkable case of conversion to Christianity, the most so, indeed, that he has ever probably taken place among the Natives of this country, is just now exciting a deep sensation in Madras. We allude to that of V. Stree-navassan Charry, a young Brahmin man of the highest or Iyengar Caste, who unsolicited, and without any intercourse with Missionaries or other professors of the Gospel faith, on the subject of religion, has spontaneously and deliberately embraced it. He received his education at the Madras University, where theological subjects are not introduced, but being obliged by his narrow circumstances to seek for employment, he entered about three years since into that of Mr. V. Seth Sam, as a Tamil and Telooogo Translator. While thus engaged, he had free access to Mr. Sam's Library, of which he gladly availed himself, but we are positively assured that no attempt was made by that gentleman to convert him. His own convictions, formed on the Scriptural truths which he had studied, alone brought him, under Divine grace, to forsake the idolatry of his countrymen and lay hold on Christian faith."

— We noticed in a late issue, says the *Kurachee Advertiser*, the intention of two native youths to embrace the Christian faith. We have since been told that the father of one of the lads attempted to poison his son, on Sunday last, on account of his forsaking the religion of his fathers, by mixing poison in his food. Fortunately the young lad, after taking a few mouthfuls found the food taste so bitter that his suspicions were roused, and he immediately made off for the school, where he mentioned his suspicions; and bad symptoms showing themselves, the Apothecary was called in, who administered an emetic, and the lad, we now hear, is out of all danger; but resolutely refuses to return to his father's roof.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH.

— The *Bombay Times*, furnishes the following item.—The H. C. Steamer *Atalanta* is to be put out of commission, and converted into a floating chapel, for the convenience of the seamen belonging to the merchant vessels in Harbour, in addition to those of the Indian Navy. Such an arrangement as this has long been sadly wanted, and we trust the hopes of those by whom it has been suggested will be fully realised by the results. The engines of the *Atalanta* were taken out at Calcutta, and transferred to a new steamer lately built there, the *Fire Queen*.

— Dr. Coles has been appointed Acting Deputy Assay Master.

— The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* has an apologetic letter from the late Archbishop of Goa, to the Pope, and a reply of the latter from which we take the following definition of Catholicism. It is worthy of observation what the *foremost* thing required in a Catholic Bishop is. "Because, you do not ignore, venerable brother, that to a Catholic Bishop, nothing ought to be so foremost, nothing of so ancient an origin, as the veneration of the supreme power of this See of blessed Peter, in which the priestly unity originates, and the ordination of Bishops and the designs of the Church flow; and to respect and defend, to the utmost of their power, the rights of this See, which rest not on human but on Divine authority; to adhere firmly to the Roman Pontiff, and to profess and manifest faithfully every submission and obedience to him, who, being placed in the same See, received, in the person of the most blessed Prince of the Apostles, from Christ, the full power of feeding the lambs and sheep, of confirming his brethren, and of ruling and governing the universal Church."

— The *Delhi Gazette* condemns as premature and unjustified the opinion lately expressed that "the hopes of obtaining coal in the salt range of the Panjab are not destined to be fulfilled." It adds that "the whole question of the extent of the mineral resources of the Panjab is about to be thoroughly examined, and enquires made by many persons, independent of the scientific committee: the result must be advantageous."

— The Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette proclaimed Friday the 7th day of February, to be "a day of solemn humiliation before God, in respect of his present judgment of war upon this land." His Excellency appointed this day at

the common desire of the recognised authorities of the English and Dutch Reformed Churches, and he recommended its general observance by Christian ministers and people of all denominations throughout the colony.—*Telegraph and Courier*

— The presentation of Diplomas to the graduates of the Grant Medical College took place yesterday, (Tuesday,) Sir E. Perry presided, being supported by the Hon. Messrs. Willeoughby and Blane.

Home News.

Miscellaneous.

ENGLAND.

DEFENCE OF PROTESTANTISM.—At a meeting of the London Protestant Defence Committee, held at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, London, on the 26th of February,—Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair,—it was announced that the address to the Queen, on the subject of the Papal aggression and Tractarian principles and practices, prepared and circulated by the Committee, had been signed by 65 Peers, 109 Members of the House of Commons, and 317,518 other laymen; that the corresponding address to the Primate had received 239,679 signatures, and that there are now fifty-five local Protestant Defence Committees in England. It was considered that, at the present juncture of affairs with respect to a Ministry, and under the uncertainty which exists as to what further steps may be taken in regard to legislative measures upon the subject of the Papal aggression, it was the duty of the Committee to circulate the following resolution, unanimously adopted by them:—

"That this Committee is deeply grateful to Lord John Russell for the expression of the principles laid down in his letter to the Bishop of Durham, and in his speech on the introduction of the bill to prohibit the assumption of ecclesiastical titles; that it fully concurs in his Lordship's conclusions, that the Bishop of Rome seeks to assume territorial power in this kingdom; and that the aggressive character of the policy of Rome demands Parliamentary restraint; and further, not doubting that the intention of the bill is to suppress this assumption on the part of the Pope, this Committee would yet strongly urge the paramount necessity of amending the provisions of the bill, so as distinctly to prohibit the exercise of any territorial office or authority in the united kingdom, under delegation from the See of Rome and to prevent the exercise of synodical action on the part of the Romish clergy."

The further consideration of the principal object for which the Committee was constituted,—namely, the endeavour to purify the Church of England from Tractarian novelties in principles and practices,—has been necessarily postponed by the more immediately pressing urgency of that relating to the aggression from without; but it is the serious intention of the Committee to devote their continuous attention henceforward to this important branch of their labours, on which they earnestly desire the blessing of Almighty God.

THIS PAPAL AGGRESSION.—Up to the 21st February there were presented to the House of Commons 651 petitions against the pretensions of the Church of Rome, having attached 112,563 signatures; against the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill there had been presented 85 petitions, with 43,477 signatures.

The Bible Society at the Exhibition.—Among the numerous exhibitors in the Crystal Palace, the British and Foreign Bible Society has secured for itself a place—an allotment of space having been, we understand, awarded to its directors. The Society was desirous that the numerous visitors should be made acquainted with the labours in which they have been engaged for the last forty-six years, and in consequence of which, whatever may be the number of visitors, and the various countries represented by them, they may, every man, like the visitors in Jerusalem, be able to read the Word of God. The languages and dialects in which the sacred Scriptures may be obtained at the stand of the Bible Society in the Exhibition will be above 150. It is the intention of the Society to furnish a statement of its proceedings, and the advantages it has to offer, in most of the languages of Europe, if not in any of the Oriental languages. And it is proposed to furnish a statement of the same in the different languages of the new world as well as of the old. Arrangements are being made not only for the display of this vast Polyglott as a great work of art, in which respect it comes within the legitimate objects of the Exhibition, but also for its distribution in some manner which will not offend against the rules laid down by the commissioners.

St. Bartholomew's Medicine Chest.—Between £200 and £300 are spent every year for strong, sound port wine for the sick poor in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It is bought in pipes, and drawn off as needed. Nearly 2000 pounds weight of castor oil, 203 gallons of spirits of wine, at 17s. a-gallon; 12 tons of linseed meal, 1000 pounds weight of senna, and 27 cwt. of salts, are items in the annual account for drugs. The grand

total spent upon physic in a twelvemonth is £2690. 5000 yards of calico are wanted for rollers, for bandaging; to say nothing of the stouter and stiffer fabric used for plasters. More than half a hundred-weight of sarsaparilla is used every week—a sign how much the constitution of the patients requires improvement. In a year 29,704 leeches were bought for the use of the establishment—an invasion of foreigners without parallel, till we have the influx of the Great Exhibition—for the leeches brought to bite and die in this London Hospital are gathered in France and Poland, in Africa, and Spain. A ton and a-half of treacle is annually used to make some kinds of syrup; the five casks of hips, which, mixed with a cask of sugar, make linctus for coughs, have been already mentioned; but one little fact, in addition, respecting it, should not pass unnoticed. This preparation for coughs is red in colour, and looks fruity, and tastes somewhat sweet, having still, however, an acid dash. As winter comes the coughs increase, and the demand upon the stocks of linctus becomes heavier. This is expected and provided for; but one season it had been larger even than usual. The same children and the same women came again and again, most perseveringly; when, in consequence of some inquiries, it was found that one of the most urgent claimants for the favourite physic lived by selling sweets and pies to children, in a back street near Smithfield, and that she used the favourite linctus to make fruit tarts of.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

Railway Calls.—The amount of railway calls for the month of February, in the present year, as calculated by Mr. Slaughtor, of the railway department of the Stock Exchange, is only £368,882, against £1,036,709, in the corresponding month last year, £2,254,541 in 1849, £2,262,941 in 1848, and £1,353,026 in 1847.

Sir Robert Peel has left an autobiography, written in his own hand, paged, and ready for the press; yet, "from scruples of delicacy," many years must elapse before it can be published.

Report says that at dinner no one is ever permitted to sit at the same side of the table with Cardinal Wiseman, and that the dishes are presented to him on bended knee!

The quantity of eggs imported into the United Kingdom from foreign parts, during the year 1850, was one hundred and five millions seven hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five.

SCOTLAND.

At a recent meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Glasgow, the Revd. Dr. Buchanan made the following statement regarding the spiritual condition of that city:—"An investigation was in course of being made in a certain part of this city, and would very soon be completed, which he believed would form one of the most important pieces of statistics, whether considered religiously, educationally, socially, or economically, that had ever been produced. The enquiry embraced a great many points; he would only, however, refer to a few of them at present. For example, it had been found that in King Street, Princes Street, Miller's Place, and the north side of Bridgegate Street, no fewer than 363 out of 773 families were without a single copy of the Word of God. In the Old Wynd, where a school had been established within the last two years, there was 1 in about 10 of the population at school; in the New Wynd, 1 in 12; in the Back Wynd, 1 in 16; and in Bridgegate Street, 1 in 20. In the same district, out of 3023 persons about 16 years of age, there were 1197 who confessed that they could not read; 769 could read very imperfectly; and only about one-third of the whole number could write their name. This was a state of barbarous ignorance, discreditable to the city and to the country, and such as it is impossible for any humane man, and still less for any Christian, to contemplate without grief, and without feeling himself called upon imperatively to remedy so great and so enormous an evil. He found, moreover, that they were only 15 church sittings among 604 individuals in the Old Wynd; 63 among 1976 persons in the New Wynd; 52 to 752 in the Back Wynd; and 22 to 1393 persons in Bridgegate Street. It was not wonderful that social degradation should exist to a fearful extent in such localities, that the rooms should be small and overcrowded, that no separation should be made between the sexes, that all, young and old, married and unmarried should huddle indiscriminately together, and that in short anything even like common decency should not be observed. Since the last census about 2000 persons had been added to the population of the district, and not only had no new houses been built, but a great many had been taken down. He need not tell them of the prevalence of pawn-shops and spirit-sellers, but this he would say, that the community of Glasgow had been negligent of their duty in not meeting to express the sense which they entertained of the noble efforts which the Lord Provost and his colleagues in the Magistracy had been making in order to abate that enormous and most destructive nuisance. (Cheers.) Every one present would feel that facts like those

to which he had referred presented a case that was irresistible in favour of some great and decided movement being made by the Churches of Christ in Glasgow, in order to grapple with this momentous evil. There was room and urgent need for all."

GLASGOW SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The annual meeting of the Sabbath School Union was held in Glasgow on Thursday night in the City Hall.—William Munsie, Esq., presided. The Report, which was read by Mr. Guthrie, the Secretary, contained returns from 108 Sabbath School Societies, and 514 schools, including 2747 classes, 2775 teachers, and 37,257 scholars; of the latter 6068 were reported as unable to read. There is an increase on the year of 254 teachers, and 273 scholars. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Rev. Mr. Watson, Rev. Dr. Fletcher, Rev. Dr. M. Gilvray, and Rev. John Edmond.

GEOLOGICAL RELIC AT CRAIGLEITH QUARRY.—A large fossil tree has been discovered at this quarry. This geological relic was discovered about a month ago, and is now uncovered to the depth of about ten feet. It is the most perfect specimen yet discovered; the bark, branches, and general form being perfectly distinct. The outer coat is coal and the inner part stone, as hard as iron. It is supposed to be a pine, such as are yet to be found in Scotland; and from its circumference must have been a noble tree. It is lying inclined east to west—the position of most of the strata in Craigleith—and seems to have been gradually raised by some underpower cause.—*Courant.*

IRELAND.

Industrial schools are fast spreading over the country, in connection with the Dublin Board of Irish Manufactures and industry. The Dowager Lady O'Brien has intimated to the Board her intention of opening one immediately in the town of Newtown-on-Fergus. Lady O'Brien, twenty-five years ago, brought over teachers from Brussels to instruct the daughters of her own tenants in the manufacture of lace; and now there are several houses engaged in the manufacture of Limerick lace, one of which alone (Grocock & Co.) turns over a million annually in Irish lace.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF TOWNS IN IRELAND.—There is a bill in the House of Commons, which was printed on Thursday, containing as many as 320 clauses, for the improvement of towns in Ireland.

The Rev. Samuel Haughton, F. T. C. D., has been elected to the professorship of geology for the Dublin University, in the room of Professor Oldham.

The *Tipperary Vindicator* authoritatively announces that Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, has been created a cardinal.

Foreign Intelligence.

Miscellaneous.

ITALY.

THE WALDENSES AND ITALY.—By the wonderful providence of God, a door is opened for the entrance of the gospel into Italy at the very time when Romish emissaries are producing religious agitation in Britain. A counteracting influence is at work, on the purest principles of religious liberty, and is such as every Protestant may conscientiously promote. The agency is at once convenient, powerful, and complete. The truth could have no more devoted messenger, Rome no more determined adversary, and Italy no more faithful regenerator than the ancient Church of the Waldenses. This primitive community, after being divinely protected for centuries in the seclusion of their sub-Alpine valleys, witnessing for the truth amid many trials, have been recently enabled to set up their candlestick in the plains of Piedmont. They are authorised by the Sardinian Government to build a church, and to conduct religious services at Turin. Within recent years, through the aid of contributions from this and other Protestant countries,—for the community, being chiefly composed of peasants and shepherds, was unequal to the task,—a college has been erected and endowed, accommodation provided for the professors and masters, and building of a new church begun at La Tour. And now that an opportunity offers for extending their operations, and proclaiming the freedom of the truth to the thousands of Italy who are panting for liberty, civil and spiritual, the Waldenses again lift up their eyes towards Britain for pecuniary assistance to enable them to meet the necessity.

Pleasure of Priestly Rule.—At Fienza the head manager of holy office was badly paid, and had to eke out a livelihood by taking payment in kind. If his shoes wanted mending he issued a writ against some poor cobbler, whom he set to work inside

the cage he kept in the name of the church; and when he had need of repair for his clothes, he soon laid hold of a tailor, under pretence of profane swearing, or some other offence, and the job was done.—*Dr. Achille's Dealings with the Inquisition.*

AMERICA.

Statistics of Massachusetts.—The following shows the polls, population, and valuation of property in the State of Massachusetts, for the last four decenary terms:—

	Polls	Population.	Valuation.
1820, ...	122,715	523,287	dlrs. 153,644,265
1830, ...	150,091	610,408	208,908,107
1840, ...	185,008	718,592	299,878,327
1850, ...	245,142	973,715	597,936,390

The relative increase of polls, population, and property during the above periods, omitting fractions, is as follows:—

1820 to 1830,	28,000	47,000	dlrs. 55,000,000
1830 to 1840,	35,000	108,000	91,000,000
1840 to 1850,	57,000	255,000	999,048,666

There are in the commonwealth 1805 male paupers over twenty years old being one to 130 male polls, or one to about 500 souls. Systematic beggary is unknown. The poor are provided for by law, and in most of the towns comfortable almshouses are sustained at the public charge.

A remarkable feature in the prosperity of Massachusetts is the value of her dwelling-houses, the whole number of which is 134,038; the total value is dlrs. 163,363,432, average value dlrs. 1,211, 36.

The number in Boston in 13,173. Value, dlrs. 65,865,000—average, dlrs. 5,000.

Except the county of Suffolk, the whole number is 119,743. Value, dlrs. 95,376,816, average, dlrs. 788.

Lowell Manufactures.—There are in Lowell, Mass., twelve manufacturing corporations, with a capital stock of dlrs. 13,210,000. The number of mills is fifty; spindles, 319,945; looms, 9985; females employed, 8230; males employed, 3744; cotton consumed per week, 653,000 lbs.; wool per week, 69,960 lbs.

WEALTH OF THE POPIH CLERGY IN MEXICO.—The revenues of the Mexican clergy exceed 20,000,000 dollars a year. The value of their real estate is worth 50,000,000 dollars; half of it belongs to the Clergy. The revenue of the Government has never risen to more than 6,000,000 dollars.

Steam-Boat on Lake Nicaragua.—On Lake Nicaragua, for the first time, a steam-boat has just made its appearance—the Director, belonging to the New York, Atlantic, and Pacific Company, having reached it, according to the statements by the last American Packet from the river San Juan, on New Year's-day, 1851. In Bailey's "Central America," the lake is thus described:—"The Lake of Nicaragua is a fine expanse of water, extending about 90 miles from one extremity to the other; the greatest breadth being about 40, and the mean 30 miles. Near the shores, that is to say, about the distance of 100 yards from the beach, there is generally a depth of two fathoms water; in other parts between five and 15 fathoms are found."

Extracis.

FINANCES OF THE ROMAN CHURCH.

A journal published in the island of Malta, and entitled *Il Cattolico Cristiano*, contains a curious statistical article on the revenues of the Roman clergy. The article purports to be from the pen of an Italian priest, who passed many years as curate in the Roman States. We present its statements in an abridged form.

According to the public register, the value of the real estate in the Papal dominions is, £12,000,000 sterling. The population being three millions, the proportion of each inhabitant would be £4. The clergy, comprising priests, monks, brothers, nuns, and sisters, number 60,000 or one in fifty of the population.

The real estate of the clergy is stated, on the public register, at £9,000,000, equal at five per cent., to an income of £450,000. The cattle owned by them are valued at £433,000, equivalent to an annual income of £5,000,000 of 22,000. The clergy own £5,000,000 of state stock, on which they receive interest. These are the amounts actually in the hands of the clergy. But they have other sources of revenue which we will now consider.

Every family wishing to make one of its sons a priest, must procure him a capital of at least £100. There are in the Roman States about forty thousand priests; but half of these, belonging as they do to the regular orders, are not required to have a patrimony. Of the twenty thousand secular priests, suppose half are beneficiaries, the capital furnished by the other half is £1,000,000, which is equal to a revenue of £50,000.

The dowry of every girl who becomes a nun, must go to her

convent. This sum amounts to much more than £2,000,000, but we take this figure as the least.

The forty thousand priests say mass every day, and only gratis on festival days. The regular price of a mass at Rome is twenty cents, but the priests rarely content themselves with this price; the festivals, funerals, burials, elevations, and particular chapels, raise the sum to at least fifty cents; but as a mass in the country costs only fifteen cents, we will place the average at twenty. This gives a revenue of £590,000 a year. But deducting £80,000 for masses said gratis, on festival and other days by curates, the sum is reduced to £510,000 a-year.

When a child enters the church at twenty-four hours old, he commences paying. The births are about ninety thousand a-year. At each baptism, a taper weighing a pound is left, and a gift in money for the curate. The average of these gifts must be much larger, but we will place them at fifty cents, which gives an annual sum of £9,000.

The confirmation succeeds the baptism, and is said to perfect it. The dying child is confirmed at home, the others go to the church. On this occasion each child should give to the bishop a taper worth thirty cents, and supposing that only sixty thousand do so, the annual revenue from this source is £3,900.

The marriages number about twenty-five thousand yearly. Everybody knows the expense of the acts of the chancellor, the publications of the bans or dispensations from them, the permission to marry, the certificate of confession, the present to the curate, &c. But to avoid the appearance of exaggeration, we place the revenue from this source, at £5,400 only.

In the Roman States, if a person wishes to get any employment under government, to marry, to enlist, to teach, to get a passport, and in short, to do a thousand other things, he must have his certificate of baptism to put on file. As he must procure for each occasion another certificate, the same person may be obliged to procure fifty of them. The price of them is ten cents for the poor, thirty for the middling classes, fifty for the nobles, and one hundred for the princes. Putting the revenue from this source at the lowest figure, we have £2,000.

The certificates of confirmation, of decease, of marriage, are also necessary, but not so often as those of baptism. The price for them is the same. The annual revenue from this source cannot be less than £2000.

Burial expenses exorbitant and obligatory. The long files of priests and friars, all paid to accompany the body, the wax given to all the members of the clergy, and the tapers which are lighted in great numbers around the body, and remain for the profit of the priests, occasion an enormous expense. At Rome, the most economical burial of a man of the middle class costs at least ten guineas, and those of the rich and the nobility cost far more; but the poor gives little and sometimes nothing. Count, then, for each funeral thirty-two shillings and six pence, and we have for the eighty thousand yearly a revenue of £130,000 for the clergy.

The numerous begging friars who travel the country, asking alms, must receive from the people nearly £400,000.

Collections are constantly made in all the churches. The bag is handed round the church at each mass, at each elevation, sometimes for one Madonna, sometimes for another; sometimes for one saint, sometimes for another; to-day for one festival, to-morrow for another; so that one must have his purse constantly in his hand. But counting only the parish churches and ten collections a-year, and suppose the receipts to average ten shillings we have in the 19,000 parishes a revenue of £50,000 a-year.

Preaching is paid for by townships and individuals, and forms also a branch of clerical commerce. This is not the case in many parish churches, but it exists in most of those directed by the friars. Suppose that this exists in only five thousand churches, each costing only £6, 10s. yearly, we have a clerical revenue from this source, of £32,500.

With the exception of a few of the principal towns, all parts of the Roman States pay tithes. The income from this source must be far above £32,500, but we place it at this figure. Add to this a revenue from the seminaries and colleges of at least £3,250.

Dispensations from marriage, indulgences, privileges, particular chapels and altars, and those innumerable articles sold at the churches, at the Dataria, at the secretariatship, of briefs, of indulgences, relics, &c., form one of the best sources of the revenue of the clergy; count this at £10,000.

The Saturday before Easter, the priests bless the houses of the laity, each one of whom makes them a present either in money or produce. Count this at a cent for each, and we have a revenue of £6,500.

Supposed miracles or pardons received from different Madonnas or saints, are paid in offerings of wax, of money, or of hearts or images in silver or gold, or in jewels, which become the property of the Church. The revenues from this source may be placed at £16,250 yearly, although this must fall far below the sum actually received. The gifts at Rimini alone, in the last two months, almost equal this sum.

When any one is sick, it is the custom to get a priest to say

a *triduo* to some Madonna, or saint, for his cure. Sometimes prayers are said every ninth day. Ceremonies are performed for the dead on the seventh day, on the thirtieth, and on the anniversary. The smallest tax for the *triduo* is fixed at 13s., for the ninth day ceremony at £2, 2s., and for the anniversary at 13s. Supposing each parish to receive but £10, 10s. from this source, the annual receipts would be £105,000.

The *Churching* of women is another source of riches for the clergy. Each one must receive the benediction and make a present. Put the total of these at the low sum of £2000.

We do not count the receipts of the clergy arising from scapulars, girdles, rosaries, heart of Jesus, heart of the Virgin Mary, medals, &c., nor those from benedictions at the deathbed, from visits paid to the curiosities in the churches, the amounts paid by priests for advancement, and for holy water; nor for the tax paid by the Jews, for the privilege of living outside of the Ghetto, nor for the benedictions of new houses, of nuptial beds, of country seats, &c., nor from a hundred similar sources, nor have we spoken of the immense sums levied on the people for the construction and repair of churches, or of the revenues of the ecclesiastics from their civil and religious functions, for instance of the provincial legates, the nuncios, the priests, magistrates, and the cardinals. We have placed the sum derived from the few sources mentioned, at the very lowest figure. The sum of the whole annual income from these sources, is about £2,200,000, which turned into capital, at five per cent., would amount to £44,000,000.

By this examination, it appears that the annual receipts of the Roman clergy exceed in value the sum total of the whole value of the landed estate in the Papal dominions. What wonder is it, then, that the people are so poor, so ignorant, so superstitious, and, at the same time, so rejoiced to be rid of their ecclesiastical masters? And why should we be surprised at the resistance offered by the whole body of priests to reforms suggested by Lord Palmerston, M. Guizot, and even by Nicholas, who has expressed the opinion, that the tyranny at Rome would be intolerable in Russia? The reign of Gregory XVI. was signalized by several insurrections, and that of Pius IX. by a revolution.—*F. C. Magazine.*

SIR JAMES GRAHAM'S SKETCHES OF THE PROTECTIONIST LEADERS. HIS DETERMINATION TO RESIST ANY RETURN TO PROTECTION.

This powerful party have in this house no insignificant leader. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) is the accredited leader of that party. I may say that very early I appreciated the great talents of that gentleman (loud cheers), and the time has now arrived when it is impossible for any one to underrate or undervalue his great and commanding ability as a debater in this House. (Cheers.) The leader of this party in the other house, Lord Stanley, is a noble lord ever foremost in the battle, of dauntless courage, of eminent ability, and of spotless character. (Hear, hear.) I have stood beside him in the fray, and I know how formidable is his vigorous attack, and the breadth of his protecting shield.

—“*Experte credit, quantus*

“*In clypeum assurgat, quo turbine torquent hastam.*”

(Cheers.) With such opponents it behoves us to gird up our loins. (Cheers.) I know not whether the watchword “Up, Guards, and at them!” may not already have been given. (Laughter and cheers.) It is clear to me that the opponents of protection must prepare for a severe conflict. They must stand upon the defensive. They must stand to their arms, and close their ranks, and prepare for a firm, manly, and uncompromising resistance. (Loud cheers.) There is one point to which I wish to advert, but my heart is so deeply grieved that my tongue refuses its office. The author and the champion of that policy which I think it is the tendency of this motion to reverse has been withdrawn from us. He has ceased from his labours, and is at rest. He no longer shares in the angry strifes and conflicts of this House. But, although dead, he still speaks, and from the tomb I hear the echoes of his voice. I well remember the memorable words that closed the peroration of the magnificent speech which he delivered last session, when he said:—“I still adhere to the opinions I have expressed, and I earnestly hope that I may never live to see the House of Commons retrace its steps.” He is gone, and may the sentiment he expressed, that the House of Commons should never retrace its steps, be verified! (Cheers.) My voice may be feeble, and my power insignificant. But, Sir, my part is taken. I hold it to be a simple duty and a sacred trust to defend that policy to the best of my ability; and, as a proof of my sincerity and my earnest determination, I give my unhesitating vote against this motion. (The right hon. baronet resumed his seat amid loud and protracted cheering.)—*Debate Feb. 13th 1851.*

PROSPEROUS STATE OF SHIP BUILDERS IN ENGLAND. MR. MONEY WIGRAM'S ANTICIPATIONS NOT REALIZED.

In going over these particular returns (increase of new ships) let him observe, he had lighted upon a fact which had especially gratified him. Gentlemen who interested themselves in the navigation laws last session would recollect the evidence given before the House of Lords' Committee by Mr. Money Wigram, the eminent shipbuilder, a gentleman of the most

honourable character, and quite incapable of making any statement which he did not believe at the time to be well founded. Mr. Wigram's evidence was to the effect, that if the proposed change in the navigation laws took place it would be quite impossible for any English builder to build ships in competition with the Americans, and that for his own part he should build no more ships in England, but transfer his capital to New York, send out one of his sons to superintend the works, and take out English registers for the ships he should build there. This was a very melancholy anticipation on the part of Mr. Wigram, and the House would be glad to hear how entirely to Mr. Wigram's satisfaction, presumably, it had been averted.

Thereport as to the present state of ship-building at Southampton contained the following passage:—

“The number of ships building is more than usual, and the vessels are of unusual tonnage. This is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the circumstance of Messrs. Wigram and Co. having taken an extensive yard, and who have at present on the stocks one steam-vessel of 2,250 tons, and two sailing-vessels of 500 and 250 tons respectively.”—*Labouchere's Speech Feb. 13.*

THE PAPISTS HAVE NO CONSCIENCE.

Who that knows what Popery is can deny this? Indeed what Papists themselves openly maintain proves that this is the case: for no Papist is allowed to think for himself, but must give up his own judgment and reason, and consequently his conscience, to the priest. Nor is the priest free, and, therefore, he can have no conscience of his own. And even the infallible Pope has no conscience; he is as much a spiritual slave as the most ignorant dupe in his communion. To what then, it may be asked, is this surrender made to the Papal system?—a system formed and concatenated during ages of spiritual darkness and superstition—to this heterogeneous and abominable system, which is a compound of errors and absurdities, all the Papists, people and priests, and even the Pope himself, are bound hand and foot, and tied as it were by iron fetters, and none of them have a conscience of their own, as they do not exercise their own reason and judgment, but blindly submit to the doctrines and practices of a Church, the most erroneous, corrupt, and superstitious, that has ever existed in this world. But what induces this prostration of mind and the sacrifice of conscience, especially on the part of the priests, is because it is a system in every way calculated to give them power, and to enable them to exercise the completest tyranny.

This fact, that Papists have no conscience, accounts for those atrocities of which they have often been guilty—atrocities which betoken the entire absence of any moral principle. Assassinations and murders, for the interest of the Church, have often been committed by Papists without any remorse; as, for instance, the wholesale murder of the Huguenots in France. The plain commands of God, and even the suggestions and feelings of nature, were wholly disregarded, while obedience was rendered to the principles of the Papal system. Promises and solemn engagements are also of no avail; moral obligation is wholly discarded, because conscience no longer exists. A lamentable example of this we have had lately in Lord Feilding, who violated his own promise, and cast to the winds the dying requests of his mother-in-law, when he became a member of the Church of Rome; for he had no longer any conscience of his own, as he had as he were sold himself to Romish sophistry.

MACAULAY ON POPEERY.

“But during the last three centuries, to stunt the growth of the human mind has been her (the Church of Rome's) chief object. Throughout Christendom, whatever advance has been made in knowledge, in freedom, in wealth and in the arts of life, has been made in spite of her, and has every where been in inverse proportion to her power. The loveliest and most fertile provinces of Europe have, under her rule, been sunk in poverty, in political servitude, and in intellectual torpor, while Protestant countries, once proverbial for sterility and barbarism, have been turned by skill and industry into gardens, and can boast a long list of heroes and statesmen, philosophers and poets. Whoever knowing what Italy and Scotland naturally are, and what, 400 years ago, they actually were, shall now compare the country round Rome with the country round Edinburgh, will be able to form some judgment as to the tendency of Papal domination. The descent of Spain, once the first among monarchies, to the lowest depths of degradation,—the elevation of Holland, in spite of many natural disadvantages, to a position such as no commonwealth so small has ever reached, teach the same lesson. Whoever passes in Germany from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant principality,—in Switzerland, from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant canton,—in Ireland, from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant county,—finds that he has passed from a lower to a higher grade of civilization. On the other side of the Atlantic the same law prevails. The Protestants of the United States have left far behind them the Roman Catholics of Mexico, Peru, and Brazil. The Roman Catholics of Lower Canada remain inert, while the whole Continent round them is in a ferment with Protestant activity and enterprise. The French have doubtless shown an

energy and an intelligence which, even when misdirected, have justly entitled them to be called a great people. But this apparent exception, when examined, will be found to confirm the rule, for in no country that is called Roman Catholic has the Roman Catholic Church, during several generations, preserved so little authority as in France."

ORIENTAL BANK.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts, payable on demand, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice, 3 " "
On ditto at 3 " " 4 " "

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills, 7 per ct. per ann.
" Commercial Bills, 10 " "
" Loans on Government Notes, 9 " "
" Goods, &c., Not exceeding 10 " "
Rate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight, at 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Rupee.
" " 3 " " 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "
" " 2 " " 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "
" " 1 " " 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "
" " 1 day's " 1s. 11d. "
" Ireland 1 " " " "
" Scotland 1 " " " "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "

N.B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the Equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank Bombay," and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,

Actg. Manager, Bombay Office,

Rampart Row, Bombay, 17th April 1851.

Commercial.

EXCHANGE.

London, 6 months' sight 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sales.
Document Bill, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Bank Rates, No quotation.
Ditto, 3 months' sight 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Ditto, 2 ditto 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Ditto, 1 ditto 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Calcutta, 60 days' sight 97 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Ditto, 30 ditto 98.
Ditto, Sight 98 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Madras, 30 days' No quotation.
Ditto, Sight No quotation.
China, 60 days' 215 Sales.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To London, £3. 0s. 0d.
To Liverpool, £3. 0s. 0d.
To Clyde, £3. 0s. 0d.
To China, Rs. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Candy.
To Calcutta Salt, Rs. 275 per Rass.

BANK &c. SHARES.

Bombay Bank, Rs. 1000 6 per ct. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.
Oriental Bank, " 500 7 do. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Disc.
Commercial Bank, " 500 7 do. 17 "
Agra Bank, " 500 8 do. 5 "
Apollo Press Co., " 12,500 1,500 p. shr. Rs. 14,000
Colaba ditto, " 7,000 1,500 do 12,000
Colaba Land Co., " 10,000 420 do 7,000
Bombay S. Navigation Co., " 500 None 63 dis.
Great Ind. Pen. Railway Co., " 19,1.5. No quotations.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 p. Ct. Transfer Loan Rs. 111 p. 100 Siccas
5 " Loan 1825-26 " 107 p. 100 "
5 " Loan 1829-30 " 107 p. 100 "
5 " Loan 1841-42 " 2 p. ct. prem. p. 100 Co.'s
4 " Loan 1832-33 " 93 p. 100 Siccas
4 " Loan { 1835-36 " 89
 { 1842-43 " 89

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, Rs. 10. 8 as. each
Bank of England Notes, " 10. 4 as. per £
Spanish Dollars, " 220 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 \$
German Crowns, " 212 "
Sycee Silver, " 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 100 Tolas
Gold Leaf (range of quality), " 16. 5 as. per Tola
Gold Ingots, according to touch " 15. 14 as. "

Military.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1851.

No. 207 of 1851.—Brevet Captain F. Weimys, Acting Executive Engineer at Hyderabad, is allowed an extension of leave from the 1st to the 30th instant, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

No. 208 of 1851.—The following Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry, on the Establishment. The Cadet for the Cavalry is promoted to Cornet, for the Artillery and Engineers to 2d Lieutenants, and for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.

No. 547 Mr. Philip Harrison LeGeyt... 27th March 1851.

No. 538 Mr. Thomas Bridges Heathorn... Ditto ditto.

No. 562 Mr. Francis Hemming... Ditto ditto.

No. 440 Mr. John Archibald Ballard... 24th March 1851.

No. 553 Mr. George Galloway Leathes... 27th March 1851.

No. 455 Mr. Frederick Loane Whittaker... Ditto ditto.

No. 209 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st May 1851, the price to be paid by Canteens, under the Bombay Presidency for Arrack, London proof, supplied by the Commissariat, shall be Company's Rupees one and twelve annas 1. 12. 0. for Old Wine Measure per gallon. Gallon, instead of Company's Rupees 2. 10. 1 per Gallon, London proof, as heretofore.

The difference Company's Rupees 6-14-1 fourteen annas and one pie per Gallon, London proof, between the old and the new rates, is to be laid out in reducing the retail price of Porter, Ale and Beer; and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary, to ensure the intentions of Government being carried into effect, in Regiments of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Army in the Bombay Presidency.

No charge is to be made in the retail price of Arrack, which is to continue to be issued as heretofore, at one anna per dram, 24 degrees below London proof, and this price is to be charged with detachments, as well as with Regiments, whether they may have a Canteen or not.

In detachments of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's service with which there may be permanent Canteens, the difference between the price per Gallon, London proof, 1 12 one Rupee and twelve annas, and the retail price one anna per dram, 24 degrees below London proof, is to be laid out in reducing the price of malt liquor, or to be expended under such rules as may be laid down by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Commissariat officers will furnish Commanding officers with Monthly Certificates of the quantity of Arrack supplied, which are to be attached to the Quarterly Reports of Canteens.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1851.

No. 210 of 1851.—John Egan, a Chelsea out-pensioner is permitted to reside and receive his pension under this presidency.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1851.

No. 211 of 1851.—The following General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General of India, dated Camp Akora the 20th March 1851, are republished.

"The Most Noble the Governor General is pleased to extend the provisions of Government General Orders No. 150, of the 9th May 1845, to Staff Officers generally at the three Presidencies, who may hereafter be allowed, without suffering any pecuniary loss, temporary leave of absence for thirty days, irrespective of Muster twice in the course of the year viz., once between 1st January and 30th June, and once between 1st July and 31st December, provided that all Staff Officers applying for leave shall make approved arrangements for the performance of their duty during their absence, and that no extra expense or inconvenience shall be occasioned to the State by the grant of such leave.

"All Regimental and other Officers who by existing Regulations are permitted to be temporarily absent from their duty between Musters, may hereafter be allowed leave of absence for thirty days irrespective of Muster.

"All Officers on temporary leave of absence are permitted to proceed wherever they may wish without restriction, provided they can rejoin within the thirty days allowed.

"Commanding Officers and Heads of Departments will be held strictly responsible for the due insertion in the Muster Returns both of the dates of Actual Departure as well as of return to their duties of Officers who have been absent on temporary leave.

(Signed) F. D. ATKINSON, Captain.

"Assist. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department."

"With the Governor General."

No. 212 of 1851.—Surgeon A. Goodall, of the Madras Establishment, is allowed to proceed to the Neigherries on Medical Certificate, with leave of absence to the 31st October next.

No. 213 of 1851.—The following promotions and postings in the Com-

missariat Department are ordered.

Captain J. B. Dunsterville, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, from the date of the decease of Captain Milne, and during the absence of Captain Salmon.

Lieutenant W. F. Gordon, 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be attached to "Aden," in charge of the Commissariat and Bazaar Departments.

Lieutenant J. G. Millar, of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed 1st Class Commissariat Agent, to do duty in the Executive Commissariat Office at the Presidency, under the Orders of the Deputy Commissariat General, during the absence of Captain Salmon.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1851.

No. 40 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz:—

By Commodore S. Lushington, Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy. The "Nimrod" having put back to Bombay from stress of weather, Messrs Wilkins and Tarleton, Acting 2nd Masters, proceeding on duty to Kottree, to be accommodated with a passage on board that Vessel, at the Acting 2nd Master's table, from 8rd to 10th February 1851.

Mr. C. H. Sommerville, Acting Master, Commanding the "Napier," having returned from the leave of absence granted him in Government General Order No. 20, of the 8th February last, to resume the Command of that Vessel from the 18th March 1851.

By Commander R. Ethersey, I. N., Commanding the Indus Flotilla. Mr. Smith, Acting 2nd Master, of the Indus Flotilla, proceeding on duty from Kottree to Kurrachee, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Nimrod," at the Acting 2nd Master's Mess, from 21st February 1851.

Mr. Stone, Acting 2nd Master, of the Indus Flotilla, proceeding on duty from Kottree to Kurrachee, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Meteor," at the Acting 2nd Master's Mess, from 21st February 1851.

By Captain J. P. Sanders, Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden. Mr. T. W. Hardy, late 2nd Mate of the wrecked Vessel "Rosalin," proceeding from Aden to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Victoria," from 28th February to 11th March 1851.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1851.

The leave of absence, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant C. J. Crutenden, I. N., Assistant Political Agent at Aden, under date the 10th February last, is extended to the 1st proximo.

Assistant Surgeon G. M. Seaward, in Medical charge of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, is allowed leave of absence to the Presidency, for the period of one month, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1851.

Captain J. D. Leckie resumed charge, on the 1st instant, of the duties of Assistant Political Agent in the Myhee Kanta, and Superintendent of His Highness the Guicowar's Contingent serving in the Province.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1851.

G. B. S. Karr has been appointed Acting Collector and Magistrate at A. Loughnan has been appointed Acting Collector and Magistrate on A. Loughnan.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1851.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett received charge of the Office of Acting Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, on the 8th instant.

Mr. Isaac Draup has been appointed, by the Inam Commissioner, a Sub-Assistant in his Department.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1851.

Mr. J. R. Morgan, Acting Collector of Kaira, is permitted to remain on deputation in the Districts of his Collectorate until the setting in of the monsoon.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1851.

Probationer Tookaram Babbajee (Civil Hospital, Kaira) to be a Second Grade Apprentice from the 22nd ultimo, (vice Joseph Abraham, discharged from the Service), and attached to the Jail Hospital, Ahmedabad.

First Grade Apprentice Purbhoo Dass Heerjee, of the N. W. Division of Guzerat, to be an Assistant Vaccinator, and attached to the N. Division, vice Roop Sing, dismissed the Service by G. G. O. 17th March 1851.

Second Grade Apprentice Mulluck Suddoo, N. W. Division of Guzerat, to be a First Grade Apprentice, vice Purbhoo Dass Heerjee.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1851.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th instant to the 15th proximo, to proceed to Mount Abu, on Medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1851.

Mr. L. Reid, Acting First Assistant Magistrate of Surat, and Mr. Glyn, Second Assistant, are vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that Collectorate, the powers of review and flogging excepted.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1851.

The leave of absence granted on the 7th February last to Mr. F. Lloyd, Assistant Judge and Session Judge on the Konkan, is cancelled.

Mr. C. H. Cameron, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, resumed charge of his office on the 7th instant.

ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1851.

The Revd. R. E. Tyrwhitt is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years from the 1st proximo.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

11th April.—B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Surat*, B. J. Church Mas-

ter, from Surat 10th April 1851. Passengers.—Major Greathed Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment; Lieutenant Black.

" " Ship *Queen Mab*, Richard Lamb, Master, from Liverpool, 22nd November 1850.

12th " Ship *Wm. Stewart*, Wm. Jamieson, Master, from Glasgow, 9th November 1850.

" " H. E. I. Company's Steamer *Snake*, from Bancote.

13th " Ship *Chancellor* James Turner, Master, from London 27th November 1850.

" " Ship *Zeta*, James Malcolm, Master, to London.

" " Schooner *Futheh Waleet*, Nacoda, from Muscat.

14th " Steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, James Clark, Master, from Surat yesterday. Passengers.—Eighty-five Natives.

" " Ship *Harring*, Charles E. Ryce Master, from Cape, News per Mail, Cape 29th Jany. 1851. Passenger—Mrs. Wymer and Mrs. Flynn, Steerage.

15th " Ship *Sir Howard Douglas*, W. Snell Master, from Liverpool 21st October 1850.

16th " B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Bombay*, N. W. Hasselwood, Master, from Kurrachee 13th April at 7 p. m. Passengers.—Captain Woosnam, Bombay Artillery; Mrs. Woosnam, and three children; Lieutenant Tillbrook, H. M. 24th Regiment; Lieutenant Anderson, 1st Grenadier; and Ensign Baily, H. M. 8th Regt.

17th " Barque *Kalmia*, R. B. Bannia, Master, from London, 8th November 1850, touched at Cannanore.

" " Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, G. M. Beyts, Master, from Surat, yesterday at 2 p. m. Passengers—Lieutenant W. Buchanan; and a number of Natives.

DEPARTURES.

7th " Steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, J. Clark, Master, to Bancote. Passengers.—Commodore S. Lushington, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, and several natives.

8th " B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Bombay*, N. W. Hasselwood, Master, to Kurrachee. Passengers—Miss Pye; Mrs. Sanctuary; Mrs. Harding; A. Lady; Mrs. Hewitt; Lieutenant Sanctuary; Captain Wenys; Ensign Henderson; Ensign McKinnon, 64th; Dr. Carey, 64th; Captain Crawford; and twenty deck.

10th " B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Dwarka* F. Banks, Master, to Coast and Colombo. Passengers—To Penang, Captain Stevens, 18th Madras N. I.; Mrs. Stevens, and four children; Mrs. Rivett, and children; and a Lady; to Colombo, Captain Mylne, Acting Secretary Military Board; Messrs. Lambrecht, Delagrè, Tilley and Fenton.

12th " Ship *Janet Willis*, T. Fyall, Master, to Liverpool.

" " Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, G. M. Beyts, Master, to Surat. Passengers.—Several Natives.

14th " Steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, H. Granger, Master, to China.

15th " Ship *Lord Hardings*, Wm. Treacy, Master, to Whampoa in China.

16th " Steamer *Phlox*, F. M. Ellis, Master, to Surat.

" " Ship *Sultana*, W. W. Rice, Master, to Canton in China. Passengers.—several natives.

" " Ship *Juhina*, Wm. Woodhouse, Master, to Coast and Calcutta. Passengers.—two Medical Subordinates.

17th " B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Surat*, P. Sewgur, Master, to Surat, Gogo, and Tankaria. Passengers—Mr. Kirland; Captain Fulljames; Captain Garne and seventy-five Natives.

" " E. I. Co.'s Steamer *Sesotris*, A. E. Ball, Commander, to Aden. Passengers.—Mrs. Coles and a Child, with a Native Servant; Major Lovett 98th Regiment; Captain Shetton 93rd Highlanders; Lieut. LaFouche 98th Regiment; Lieut. J. W. Smith 22nd Bengal Regiment; Cornet T. M. Townley, 10th Royal Hussars; Major Staveley, and a European Servant; Major Greathed, H. M. 8th Regt.; Lord Grosvenor and a European servant; Captain Egerton; The Hon'ble L. Gower M. P.; B. Brown, Esquire.

" " Ship *Sternoway*, J. Robertson, Master, to Cumsingmoon in China.

" " Ship *Shreering Naiklo*, Narron Swamy, Nacoda, to Madras.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.—At Kurrachee, on the 10th April, William Grey, Esq., Lieut. 1st Fusiliers, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to Ophelia Mary Matilda, daughter of Captain F. G. Fraser, Assistant Commissary General, Scinde Division.

BIRTHS.—At Colabah, on Saturday the 12th April, the lady of Commander J. W. Young, Indian Navy, of a son.

At Sholapore on the 5th instant, the wife of Mr. W. Whittenbury, Public Works Department, on special duty in the Sholapore districts of a son.

At Kurrachee on the 27th March, the lady of E. B. Fuller, Esq., Adj. Artillery, Scinde Division, of a son.

At Neemuch, on the 4th instant, the wife of Captain W. Ashburner, 8rd Light Cavalry, of a son.

At Hyderabad, on the 27th March, the lady of Assistant Surgeon Wilmot, of a daughter.

At Dessa, on the 2d April, the wife of Lieut. Robert Beecher Stowards, 8th, the King's Regt., of a son.

At Hyderabad, Scinde, on the morning of the 11th April, the wife of Sub-Conductor Purvis, of a son.

DEATHS.—On the morning of the 11th instant, Mr. Richard Coward, eldest son of the late Mr. John Coward, aged 26 years, and 6 months.

At Mahon, on the 8th instant, aged 1 year and 11 days, Jerozimo Joseph, son of Mr. J. J. Amunition.

At Poona, on the 3rd instant, Jessie, Paulina daughter of the late Gunner Richard Randall II. B. aged 16 months.

At Randora on the night of the 11th April, of spasmodic cholera, Paulo Rodriguez, the second son of Mr. Dionizio Rodriguez, clerk Military Board Office, aged 20 years.

At Colaba, at 6 A. M. on the 13th instant, Mr. Jacob A. Royce, late Master of the Ship *Fatty Allum*, of the age of 32 years and 9 months.



OVERLAND MAIL, Via
Marseilles It is hereby
notified for general infor-
mation, that the regular
Monthly Mail, via Marseilles, will be closed on
SATURDAY the 3rd proximo, at 3 o'clock
P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open until
5 P. M., on the usual terms.

Letters for the United Kingdom via Marseilles
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ments at the English Price, with the Freight, Insurance, and other charges merely added, Messrs. Boosey and Co. trust that the arrangement will afford entire satisfaction to their friends in India.

The first shipment of these Instruments is now on the way—it consists principally of Clarionets, Cornets and Trumpets, and other instruments are also about being shipped.—A. D. will be glad to register orders for any of these Instruments, and forward them immediately on arrival.

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Alto Trombone in F or E flat	5 5 0
Tenor ditto in C or B flat	6 6 0
Bass ditto in G or F	7 7 0
Alto Trombone in E flat or F, with 3 valves	8 8 0
Tenor ditto in C or B, with do.	9 9 0
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Bombay, 13th March 1851.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received with thanks ad-
vice from the Editor of the
"Bombay Almanac and Book of D" for
the current year, issued from the *Bombay
Gazette Press*. It is in a style of getting up
vastly superior to anything of the kind which
has issued from the offices of the Calcutta pub-
lishers.—*Calcutta Citizen*, Feb. 4.

We can assure the proprietor that he has well
fulfilled his promise to issue the book with
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Star*, Feb. 15.

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Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for a beautiful
volume of 600 pages with the above title. The
clear type, the excellent arrangement, its useful
contents and elegant binding do great credit
to the parties concerned in the publication, and
indicate that the publication of Books at the
Bombay Presidency has reached a high degree
of perfection.—*Colombo Examiner*, Jan. 18.

We must acknowledge with thanks to the
Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* the receipt
of a *Bombay Almanac* for 1851, one of the most
beautiful works of the kind we have ever seen.
—*Ceylon Times*, Jan. 16.

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